

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE  
OF  
*Ancient Free & Accepted Masons*  
OF MINNESOTA,  
AT ITS  
Twenty-ninth Grand Annual Communication,  
IN THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL,  
JANUARY 10TH AND 11TH, A. D. 1882, A. L. 5882.

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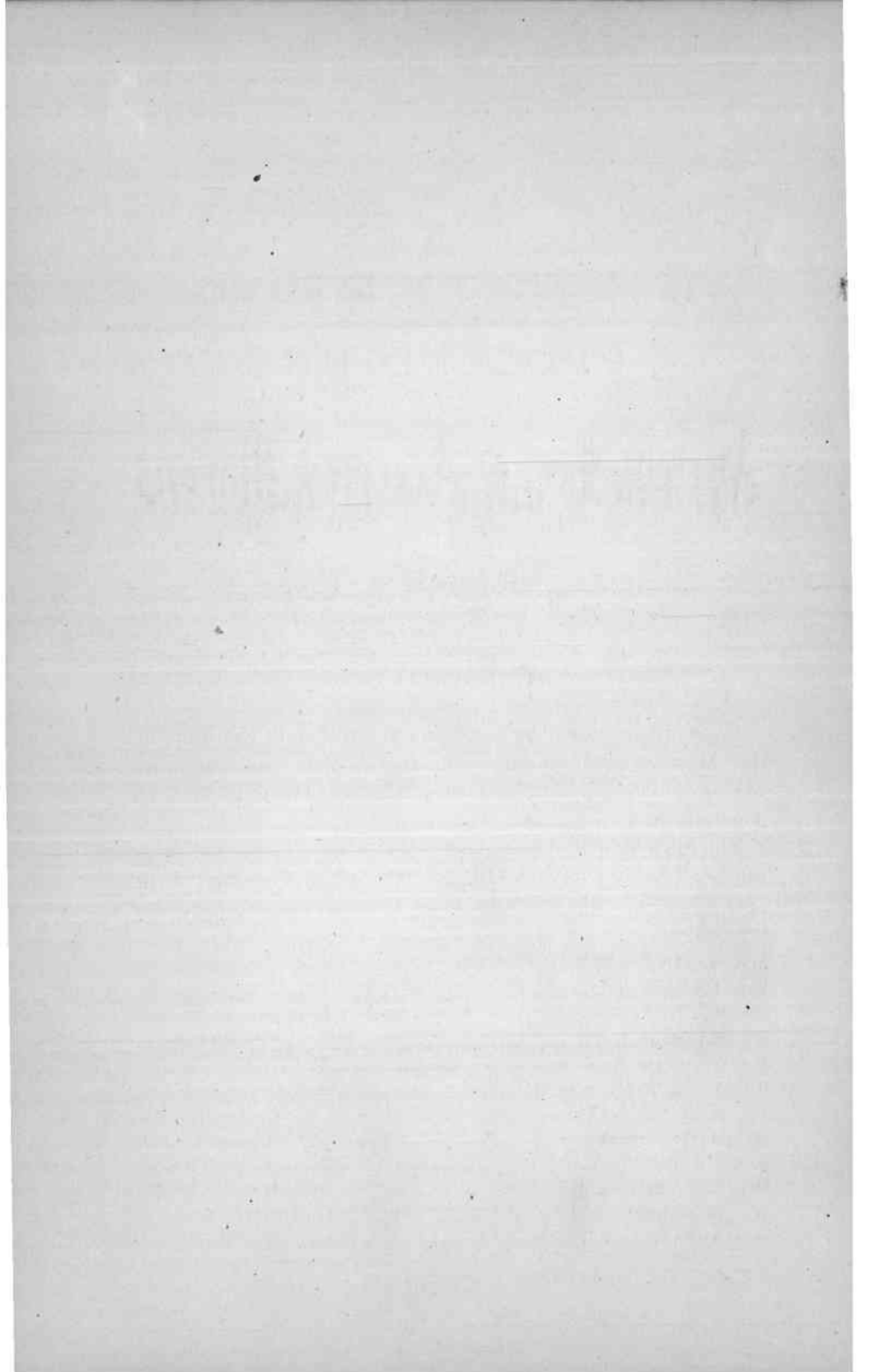
ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL THE LODGES.

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M. W. C. HENRY BENTON, G. M., MINNEAPOLIS.  
R. W. A. T. C. PIERSON, G. S., SAINT PAUL.

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ST. PAUL:  
O. G. MILLER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,  
1882.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

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### FIRST DAY.

In accordance with the provisions of the Grand Constitution, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, convened at Masonic Hall, St. Paul, on Tuesday, January 10, 1882, at 12 o'clock M.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, assisted by the following officers, opened a lodge of Master Masons, preparatory to the opening of the Grand Lodge:

M. W. HENRY R. WELLS .....	Grand Master.
R. W. GEO. H. DAVIS .....	Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. HENRY R. DENNY .....	Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. R. H. GOVE .....	Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. J. H. THOMPSON .....	Grand Treasurer.
R. W. A. T. C. PIERSON .....	Grand Secretary.
W. G. B. WHIPPLE .....	Grand Chaplain.
W. W. T. WILKIN .....	Grand Marshal.
W. J. P. POND .....	Grand Standard Bearer.
W. E. E. McDERMOTT .....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W. A. MARDEN .....	Grand Senior Steward.
W. A. BARTO .....	Grand Junior Steward.

Representatives of one hundred and twenty lodges responded to the call of the roll.

There being a constitutional number of lodges represented, the Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota in AMPLE FORM.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Grand Master appointed the brothers Grand Secretary, C. L. West and B. A. Mann a Committee on Credentials.

The Grand Lodge was called to refreshments for the space of one-half hour.

On resuming labor the committee presented the following report which was adopted, and the committee continued :

#### *To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

The Committee on Credentials respectfully report, that in addition to the Grand Officers' names before noted, they find present and representing lodges, and Past Grand officers as follows :

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

St. Johns, No. 1.....	P. B. Smith, W. M.
Catawba, No. 2.....	W. E. Johnson, W. M.
	Chas. A. Coe, S. W.
	Henry M. Kent, proxy for J. W.
St. Paul, No. 3.....	G. W. Merrill, W. M.
Hennepin, No. 4.....	E. E. McDermott, W. M.
	W. A. Miller, proxy for S. W.
	Fred. C. Pillsbury, J. W.
Ancient Landmark, No. 5.....	O. G. Miller, W. M.
	George W. Lamson, S. W.
	J. Peter Leitner, J. W.
Dakota, No. 7.....	S. G. Rathbone, W. M.
	Irving Todd, proxy for S. W.
	C. E. Thurston, J. W.



- Red Wing, No. 8.....W. H. Putnam, W.· M.·  
L. A. Hancock, proxy for S.· W.·  
C. L. Davis, J.· W.·
- Faribault, No. 9.....Lyman Hawley W.· M.·  
J. B. Mull, S.· W.·
- Mantorville, No. 11.....A. La Due, W.· M.·  
S. N. Dartt, S.· W.·
- Mankato, No. 12.....Clark Keyser, proxy for Lodge.
- Wapahasa, No. 14.....J. A. Peek, W.· M.·  
H. S. Elkins, S.· W.·
- Monticello, No. 16.....Henry Kreis, W.· M.·
- Hokah, No. 17.....A. J. Snure, proxy for Lodge.
- Winona, No. 18.....Thos. A. Richardson, W.· M.·  
Ed. D. Hulbert, S.· W.·
- Minneapolis, No. 19.....Theodore M. Slossen, W.· M.·
- Caledonia, No. 20.....Eugene W. Trask, W.· M.·
- Rochester, No. 21.....R. L. Van Dusen, W.· M.·  
H. L. Leland, proxy for S.· W.·
- Pleasant Grove, No. 22.....O. H. Page, W.· M.·
- North Star, No. 23.....Geo. S. Spencer, W.· M.·
- Wilton, No. 24.....H. C. Woodbury, W.· M.·  
J. A. Canfield, proxy for S.· W.·
- Western Star, No. 26.....Wm. C. Pratt, W.· M.·
- Blue Earth Valley, No. 27.....And. C. Dunn, proxy for W.· M.·  
Jefferson W. Bathrick, J.· W.·
- Clear Water, No. 28.....J. Whittemore, S.· W.·
- Morning Star, No. 29.....W. R. Anderson, W.· M.·  
Daniel A. Webster, S.· W.·
- Anoka, No. 30.....Peter H. Wicklund, J.· W.·
- King Hiram, No. 31.....Geo. B. Read, S.· W.·
- Sakatah, No. 32.....D. E. Potter, W.· M.·  
G. A. Blair, proxy for J.· W.·
- Star in the East, No. 33.....Jos. D. Holden, W.· M.·
- Oriental, No. 34.....Wm. Tanner, J.· W.·

- Mount Moriah, No. 35.....J. E. Finch, W. M.  
Preston, No. 36.....Ole H. Jacobson, W. M.  
Mystic Tie, No. 37.....D. E. Sawyer, proxy for Lodge.  
Washington, No. 38.....Hiram W. Severns, J. W.  
Fidelity, No. 39.....C. L. West, W. M.  
W. T. Wilkin, proxy for S. W.  
Carnelian, No. 40.....Henry Roff, W. M.  
O. P. Francisco, S. W.  
J. S. Stanford, J. W.  
Hermon, No. 41.....Cyrel L. Stewart, Jr., J. W.  
Hope, No. 42.....A. P. Fitch, W. M.  
M. O. Little, J. W.  
Harmony, No. 43.....Not represented.  
King Solomon, No. 44.....Horace D. Carter, W. M.  
Union, No. 45.....E. Hunsaker, W. M.  
Evergreen, No. 46.....E. B. Gerry, proxy for Lodge.  
Concord, No. 47.....Not represented.  
Social, No. 48.....Fred A. Nobles, proxy for Lodge.  
Rising Sun, No. 49.....E. M. Gallup, W. M.  
Watertown, No. 50.....Chas. G. Halgren, W. M.  
Acacia, No. 51.....Arthur H. Steen, W. M.  
Wallace Kelsey, S. W.  
Frederick Meillicke, J. W.  
Cannon River, No. 52.....Joshua B. Buck, W. M.  
Winfield V. Snyder, S. W.  
Nicollet, No. 54.....Thos. Montgomery, W. M.  
Thos. Downs, proxy for J. W.  
Zion, No. 55.....A. J. Murdock, S. W.  
M. H. Arnold, J. W.  
Meridian, No. 56.....S. S. McKenny, W. M.  
Blue Earth City, No. 57.....Peter B. Davy, W. M.  
Spring Valley, No. 58.....G. M. Warren, W. M.  
B. F. Farmer, proxy for S. W.

Temple, No. 59.....	John Merson, S. . W. . J. N. Ives, proxy for J. . W. .
Star in the West, No. 60.....	Alphonso Barto, W. . M. .
Ashlar, No. 61.....	C. S. Andrews, W. . M. .
Star, No. 62.....	Not represented.
Illustrious, No. 63.....	John F. Pope, W. . M. .
Chain Lake, No. 64.....	John F. Daniels, W. . M. . Edward Bird, S. . W. .
Golden Rule, No. 65.....	R. H. Sanderson, W. . M. .
Madelia, No. 66.....	W. R. Marvin, W. . M. .
Corinthian, No. 67.....	E. Z. Needham, S. . W. . D. O. Connor, J. . W. .
Mystic Star, No. 69.....	Elias W. Lyons, W. . M. .
Paynesville, No. 71.....	Romeo J. Tuttle, W. . M. . Albert E. Bugbie, S. . W. .
Lansing, No. 72.....	P. D. Vaughan, W. . M. .
Brownsville, No. 73.....	J. P. Schaller, W. . M. .
Eureka, No. 75.....	C. A. Ray, W. . M. .
Joppa, No. 76.....	Lucius S. Terry, S. . W. .
Tuscan, No. 77.....	C. A. Wright, proxy for W. . M. .
Palestine, No. 79.....	Henry Van Brunt, J. . W. .
Henderson, No. 80.....	T. P. Kirby, W. . M. . Orrin Kipp, S. . W. . Wm. H. Williams, J. . W. .
Constellation, No. 81.....	Geo. W. Robards, W. . M. .
Howard, No. 82.....	Chas. W. Rickerson, W. . M. .
Huram Abi, No. 83.....	Jabez H. Kasson, J. . W. .
Oriental, No. 84.....	Harvey Chapel, proxy for Lodge.
High Forest, No. 85.....	Cyrus Converse, W. . M. . A. O. Anderson, J. . W. .
Tyrian, No. 86.....	E. S. Hyde, W. . M. .
Doric, No. 87.....	John P. Burke, W. . M. .
Golden Fleece, No. 89.....	S. A. Plumley, proxy for Lodge.

- Good Faith, No. 90.....J. W. Cowing, W.· M.·  
 Antiquity, No. 91.....Wm. F. Dickinson, W.· M.·  
 Fraternal, No. 92.....C. H. Chadbourn, W.· M.·  
 Unity, No. 93.....Not represented.  
 Keystone, No. 94.....J. M. Thompson, W.· M.·  
 Sherburne, No. 95.....Lovering Holgate, W.· M.·  
 Libanus, No. 96.....J. S. Aldritt, S.· W.·  
 Prudence, No. 97.....R. R. Jenness, W.· M.·  
   C. H. Smith, proxy for S.· W.·  
   Samuel Collins, J.· W.·  
 Charity, No. 98.....Albert Marden W.· M.·  
 Corner Stone, No. 99.....John C. Sawbridge, S.· W.·  
   Wm. C. Bedford, J.· W.·  
 Aurora, No. 100.....T. C. Bivins, proxy for Lodge.  
 Fraternity, No. 101.....Isaac P. Durfee, W.· M.·  
   Daniel Shell, S.· W.·  
   C. C. Goodnow, proxy for J.· W.·  
 Lebanon, No. 102.....B. A. Mann, W.· M.·  
 Bethel, No. 103.....C. E. Davis, W.· M.·  
   Wm. Seeger, S.· W.·  
 Sharon, No. 104.....B. F. Jenness, W.· M.·  
   S. E. Thurston, J.· W.·  
 Mt. Tabor, No. 106.....Charles W. Dix, S.· W.·  
 Relief, No. 108.....Jerry E. Getman, W.· M.·  
 Sunset, No. 109.....Joseph C. Hill, J.· W.·  
 Pickwick, No. 110.....J. L. Finch, W.· M.·  
   J. M. Rutherford, proxy for S.· W.·  
 Carver, No. 111.....W. H. Mills, W.· M.·  
   H. H. Holm, S.· W.·  
   A. P. Peterson, proxy for J.· W.·  
 Khurum, No. 112.....Charles M. Foote, W.· M.·  
   George A. Todd, S.· W.·  
   E. J. Davenport, proxy for J.· W.·  
 Excelsior, No. 113.....O. C. Meeker, W.· M.·

Ben Franklin, No. 114.....	James L. Helm, W. M.
Elgin, No. 115.....	D. F. Ferguson, W. M.
Lafayette, No. 116.....	J. B. Graves, W. M.
	S. Ives, S. W.
Granite, No. 117.....	Ole J. Foss, W. M.
Newport, No. 118.....	William Fowler, W. M.
Delta, No. 119.....	Not represented.
Grand Meadow, No. 121.....	Not represented.
Kellogg, No. 122.....	M. K. Wolf, W. M.
Prairie, No. 123.....	Edward Morton, S. W.
Janesville, No. 124.....	Jesse W. Teft, S. W.
Winslow Lewis, No. 125.....	A. D. Fagerson, W. M.
Moorhead, No. 126.....	Not represented
Centennial, No. 137.....	Henry A. Ball, W. M.
Josephus, No. 128.....	Wm. H. Davis, W. M.
Swift, No. 129.....	Ziba B. Clarke, W. M.
	J. Q. A. Braden, proxy for J. W.
Arcturus, No. 130.....	Not represented.
Alma, No. 131.....	J. S. Bowers, W. M.
Humboldt, No. 132.....	Robert Elliott, W. M.
	R. S. Miles, S. W.
Golden Sheaf, No. 133.....	Wm. J. Munro, W. M.
	J. D. Good, proxy for S. W.
	G. H. Munro, proxy for J. W.
Cokato, No. 134.....	Gardner O. Trow, S. W.
Nelson, No. 135.....	Sylvester R. Wells, S. W.
Walnut, No. 136.....	Not represented.
Appleton, No. 137.....	A. D. Countryman, W. M.
	B. P. Cheny, proxy for S. W.
Orion, No. 138.....	E. A. D. Salter, W. M.
	C. L. Anderson, S. W.
Fidelity, No. 139.....	C. W. Brown, W. M.
	C. E. Bullard, proxy for S. W.

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Little Falls, No. 140.....	J. H. Rhodes, W. M.
Crookston, No. 141.....	Not represented.
Currie, No. 142.....	Neil Currie, W. M.
Lake View, No. 143.....	Not represented.
Bird Island, No. 144....	Joseph S. Bowler, W. M.
Melrose, No. 145.....	Not represented
Benton, No. 146.....	John B. Russell, W. M.

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. C. W. NASH.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. G. B. COOLEY.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. CHAS. GRISWOLD.....	Past Grand Master.
R. W. AARON GOODRICH .....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. W. T. RIGBY.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. J. N. CASTLE.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. C. HENRY BENTON.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. SAMUEL E. ADAMS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. EDGAR NASH.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. LUTHER Z. ROGERS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. WM. LEE.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. S. R. MERRELL .....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. J. W. MORFORD.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. E. P. BARNUM.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. GEORGE A. CAMP.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. J. H. BROWN .....	Past Grand Junior Warden.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,  
 C. L. WEST,  
 B. A. MANN,  
*Committee.*

## VISITORS.

On motion of Bro. G. A. Camp, (2,) it was

*Resolved*, That all Master Masons in good and regular standing be permitted to visit the Grand Lodge during the present Grand Annual Communication.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 3 : 30 o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

January 10th, 1882, 3 : 30 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at morning session.

## COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the following committees :

## RETURNS OF LODGES.

Bros. B. A. Mann, (102,) Z. B. Clark, (129,) James L. Helm, (114.)

## LODGES U. S. D.

Bros. O. H. Page, (22,) W. T. Wilkin, (39,) G. W. Rickerson, (82.)

## GRAND SECRETARY'S AND GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Bros. H. R. Denny, (111,) J. Q. A. Braden, (129,) Geo. A. Blair, (32.)

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bros. J. H. Brown, (104,) S. R. Merrell, (40,) L. Z. Rogers, (32,) G. A. Camp, (2,) W. D. Cornish, (5.)

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bros. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) Irving Todd, (7,) C. Keysor, (12.)

## ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

Bros. Aaron Goodrich, (3,) S. E. Adams, (16,) R. H. Gove, (21,) C. L. West, (39,) C. H. Smith, (97.)

## MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bros. Grove B. Cooley, (112,) C. W. Nash, (35,) Chas. Griswold, (49,) C. H. Benton, (4,) J. N. Castle, (1.)

## APPROPRIATIONS.

Bros. E. P. Barnum, (60,) A. P. Fitch, (42,) B. F. Farmer, (58.)

## PAY ROLL.

Bros. J. H. Thompson, (19,) W. Ernest Johnson, (2,) E. W. Trask, (20.)

## PRINTING.

Bros. Grand Secretary, (5,) O. G. Miller, (5,) W. A. Miller, (4.)

The Grand Master then read the following

## ADDRESS:

*Brethern of the Grand Lodge:*

While we gather about our altar to join in thanksgiving and praise to our Almighty Father the Ruler of the Universe for the many blessings He has vouchsafed to us, and to exchange fraternal greetings, inspiring us to new and noble purposes, we yield to the mandate of our hearts in offering tribute of tears for him whose death deprived our Nation of its chosen head and our order of a typical Mason and Brother.

He was stricken down, by demon hand, in the performance of his duty, a martyr to his fidelity. His work was never done, yet his column is broken and his brethren mourn.

The history of our brother has been laid an open page to the world. His life was devoted to the service of his God, his fellow man and his country. A type of excellence, he exalted every station. A faithful reflex of our institutions, a true representative of the tenets of our order; he is bequeathed to the world for emulation and for glory.

CHARLES O. BALL.

The hand of death has also taken from our circle our associate and brother Charles Orlando Ball, Past Junior Grand Warden,



who deceased at his home in Hastings, after a brief illness, on the 10th day of August, 1881. Brother Ball was born at Danville, N. Y., March 16th, 1826, and settled at Hastings in 1857, where he resided until his decease.

He received the degrees of Masonry in Dakota Lodge, No. 7, at Hastings in 1864, was an earnest, faithful, and consistent mason, served his lodge in each of the different positions with credit to himself and with honor to the fraternity. He represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge for several years with credit and was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1877. Was also Past High Priest of Vermillion R. A. C. C. "He was universally conceded to be an honest man, a good citizen, and a faithful mason." He was buried with masonic honors, a large concourse of masons and citizens joining in the obsequies. He leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss.

It is also our mournful duty to chronicle the loss from our ranks, during the past year of forty-three (43) Master Masons, whose departure has been marked by dirge and tears and solemn march in processions of sorrowing brethren.

I recommend that a memorial page in our published proceedings be inscribed to them, and a death roll be given containing their names, lodge, places and dates of birth and death respectively.

If a similar roll be published annually it will constitute an important feature and of great value to the fraternity.

The past year while it has brought to us many blessings and attendant happiness, for which we acknowledge our gratitude and offer most humble thanks to the divine giver of all good, has indeed been a year of vicissitudes and calamity. Our brethren in Michigan call to us from amidst the ashes of their temples and of their homes for relief from the effects of devastation wrought by the fury of conflagration.

Our Southern Brethren from the inundation of their hearths ask succor for their drowning hopes, and our brethren of New Ulm and elsewhere braving, while deploring, the havoc of the

tornado bringing to them in its breath death and destruction, beseech our sympathy and our aid.

Society is rife with tales of faithlessness and of crimes atrocious and abhorrent. Many thousand victims of the tyranny of rulers, or worse, of a domineering, uncompromising class, are fleeing to our shores, seeking the hospitality and protection offered by our institutions and our laws. The bomb cast in St. Petersburg by hands impatient to wait the growth of intelligence and knowledge of rights and justice in the people which compel constitutional government and law, found response in Washington, aimed by a creature born of mad faction, the outgrowth of rancor, of hate, and of lust for power, fitly supplemented by the demoniac taunt and grimace hurled daily from the felon's dock, insulting to God, to justice and to a forbearing people. As Masons, loving fraternity, it is our duty to extend sympathy to the afflicted and in the practice of our profession, by our example aid in averting the disorders of society, and by the exercise of our influence promote harmony and concord in every department of life.

Your attention is called to the memorials for relief, from Michigan and New Ulm, on file.

#### LODGES CHARTERED

The lodges chartered at the last session of the G. . . L. . ., were constituted, and the officers installed, by my direction, as follows :

- Currie, No. 142, at Currie.
- Lake View, No. 143, at Ortonville.
- Bird Island, No. 144, at Bird Island.
- Melrose, No. 145, at Melrose.
- Benton, No. 146, at Lake Benton.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations to form new Lodges have been granted as follows :

Jan. 1881. Quarry Lodge, at Pipestone, Pipestone county. Riley French, W. . M. . ; J. C. Goodnow, S. . W. . ; W. J. Taylor, J. . W. .

Feb. 28, 1881. Guardian Lodge, at Brownton, McLeod county. A. L. Hall, W. . M. . ; C. W. Snere, S. . W. . ; F. C. Arnold, J. . W. .

Dec. 5, 1881. Breckenridge Lodge, at Breckenridge, Wilkin county. A. G. Descent, W. . M. . ; A. W. Coats, S. . W. . ; S. R. Smith, J. . W. .

Dec. 26, 1881. Chaska Lodge, at Chaska, Carver county. F. P. Seegar, W. . M. . ; J. W. Gregg, S. . W. . ; L. W. Noble, J. . W. .

Dec. 24, 1881. Warren Lodge, at Warren, Marshall county. Emmett W. Rossman, W. . M. . ; Wm. A. Wallace, S. . W. . ; Wm. H. Gilbert, J. . W. .

New applications for dispensation, issued during the past month, as shown, have been pending for some time, the delay owing, in part, to our strict adherence to the rule that each petitioning brother must be properly vouched for before dispensation issue, and that it appear that their dues have been fully paid to the lodge from which they hail. To obtain such certificate often occasions delay. To the lodges U. . D. ., not reporting work at this session, I recommend that dispensations be continued, unless other cause appear than suggested.

#### GRAND LODGE FUNDS.

There was in the hands of our R. . W. . Grand Treas-

urer at the close of our last session.....	\$6,862 17	
Interest on balances.....	75 00	
	<hr/>	6,937 17
Expended as per account reported .....		3,599 33
		<hr/>
Now in G. . L. . Treasury.....		\$3,337 84

Thus it will be seen that our fund is rapidly increasing, and with it presses the question deferred from year to year, how best to invest and care for the same. As there are some legal considerations involved, I deem it proper that the matter be submitted to a special committee as suggested at our last session, that it may receive that degree of consideration its importance demands.

#### LIBRARY.

Our Grand Secretary has constantly and untiringly exerted himself during our dark financial days, in preserving and putting into shape so far as practicable the proceedings of our own G. L., those of our sister Grand Lodges, and many valuable records and manuscripts until there has accumulated a large quantity. In their present condition destruction may soon ensue, while an appropriation of a small amount to provide for the gathering, binding and encasing them will secure to us at least the nucleus of a library to grow in after years invaluable and a source of pride. I hope you will give to this matter the prompt attention its importance demands.

#### DEDICATION OF HALLS.

During the year there have been dedicated new Masonic Halls as follows: February 16, 1881, Rising Sun Lodge, No. 49, at St. Charles, the ceremonies being in charge of R. W. R. H. Gove, proxy for the G. M.—June 24, 1881, Corinthian Lodge, No. 67, at Farmington, R. W. J. M. D. Craft, proxy for G. M.

The reports of the proceedings and services are on file, to which attention is called.

A number of other lodges having provided themselves with new halls will dedicate them to Masonic uses the coming season.

It is most gratifying to know that so many of the subordinate lodges are providing themselves with Masonic homes. It be-

speaks prosperity and a most commendable spirit. It should be deemed an imperative duty upon the part of every subordinate lodge at the earliest practicable moment to take steps in securing for itself a temple of its own, wherein to inculcate Masonic virtues, and to promote good.

Especial care should be taken not to incur indebtedness, to burden and depress, but it is within the power of nearly every lodge to procure the site, then establish a building fund, and soon the edifice will appear, proving a source of pride to the order and to the community where located.

#### DECISIONS.

Of the decisions made by me during the past masonic year, involving principles of masonic law, I submit for your consideration, the following:

*First.*—The loss of the first and second fingers of the left hand is not such a maiming as will render a person ineligible for the degrees of masonry.

*Second.*—The loss of the first joint of the thumb of the right hand renders a person ineligible to receive the degrees of masonry.

*Third.*—Can a Senior Warden dimit from his lodge during his term of office?

*Answer.*—No, neither the W.·, M.·, nor Wardens, after installation, can dimit or resign during the term for which they were elected.

Application was made to me in the interest of parties residing within this jurisdiction, near St. Viucent, 80 miles distant from our nearest lodge, for permission to present petitions to Pembina Lodge; No. 10, in Dakota. I cheerfully granted the application, subject to the assent of the G.·, M.·, of Dakota, which was obtained. The same fraternal courtesy has been granted by the Grand Master of Dakota, to persons residing near to Lake View Lodge, but within the jurisdiction of the G.·, L.·, of Dakota.

In this action both the G. . M. . of Dakota and myself were prompted by the desire to serve the convenience of the parties immediately interested, to promote the interests of masonry and in recognition of that masonic courtesy akin to charity, cementing and ennobling in its practice.

#### REMOVAL OF LODGE.

Application was made for permission for Humboldt Lodge, 132, to change its location from Norwood to Young America, in Carver county, distant about three miles, which was granted, after satisfying myself that it was for the best interests of the lodge, and the nearly unanimous desire of its members, shown by vote taken.

#### RELIEF.

To relieve the distressed is deemed not only as the highest and first duty of masons, but it is hailed as a privilege and an honor by every true brother. It is also the sacred privilege of every person in affliction or in want, to apply for such needed service or relief as is in the power of a mason to grant. When such application is made to the individual or to a lodge through its proper officers, it is subject to such restrictions as the immediate circumstances and conditions as the parties interested shall recognize and give force, but when it is deemed desirable in the face of some real or supposed calamity to person or community to appeal to the body of masons in a given jurisdiction, there should be a recognized rule, to be always observed and enforced, not only in the interests of the craft, to protect it from imposition and abuse, but in the interest of charity itself and of its worthy subjects, in the manner and form by which the matter shall be brought to the attention of the craft. Charity when heedlessly and carelessly dispensed, is hurtful, sowing indigence and oft times ultimate sorrow, while if fitly extended it is the rarest of earthly blessings, the fruit of heavenly virtue.

I am led to these reflections by the fact that there have been instances within the past two years when appeals have been made to the body of masons within this jurisdiction for relief of individuals and of lodges, without consultation or the sanction of the G. . L. . or of its recognized head, and within one or two instances such appeals have been made from within this jurisdiction to masons in our sister G. . L. . jurisdictions without such endorsement or sanction. I am glad to say that in no instance has such appeal been made except in behalf of most worthy objects meriting the relief sought. Yet if such a course is allowed to obtain we know not how soon our brethren may be subjected to the humiliation of having extended aid to unworthy objects, or to the worse charge of having refused to contribute to deserving relief through ignorance of its merits.

No appeal to the *body* of masonry within this jurisdiction for aid or relief should be suffered until the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, when the G. . L. . is not in session, shall have first been given an opportunity to investigate the merits of the appeal and shall have given it official sanction. And in no case should a Subordinate Lodge or a mason within this jurisdiction be permitted to appeal to a sister G. . L. . jurisdiction for relief until the sanction of the G. . L. . or the G. . M. . is first obtained and certified. We should endeavor to exhaust our own resources first before resorting to others than our own household.

I recommend affirmative action by the G. . L. . in this regard.

#### VISITATIONS.

I take pleasure in announcing that I am in receipt of reports, more or less elaborate and full, from each district Deputy Grand Master evincing a growing interest in the work of supervision of the Subordinate Lodges. I place the several reports on file, and have directed that some of them possessing much useful information be published with the G. . L. . proceedings. The

reports together with the returns of Lodges show that our order is in a most thriving condition throughout the jurisdiction.

Our brethren are manifesting a deep interest in the great work of building up our institution and placing it on a firm and lasting footing.

The total number of Lodges on our rolls is 146, under Dispensation 6, increase of memberships 398.

We as an order are in our infancy in this jurisdiction, yet with the number shown, living and acting up to the line of our duty as men and masons what influence for good we may extend and what power in staying the growth of evil. My brethren it is for us to recognize and to appreciate the responsibilities of our position in society and to meet every just expectation.

Dispensing the work is still for us a most important and interesting subject for reflection and study. Its importance to the craft is fully conceded. Laxity, with us means decay. Strictness in our methods is essential to our growth and permanence, for these mark our consequence as masons and distinguish us.

No suggestion for meeting this necessity has as yet met with approval or success. I now suggest that the matter be submitted to our committee on masonic jurisprudence with instructions to consider and to recommend some course for promoting and promulgating uniformity in work.

#### CORNER STONES.

In October last a communication was addressed to me by Rev. Dr. J. Wechsler, Rabbi, extending an invitation to take charge of the ceremonies in laying the corner stone for the new Temple now in process of erection in this city. Owing to my absence from home I did not receive the letter until after the time appointed for the service. It affords gratification in this manner to acknowledge the honor thus extended to the Grand Lodge and to express regrets that our officers and members were deprived of the privilege and pleasure thus proffered.



I was also invited by Peyton S. Coles, the M.· W.· G.· M.· of Virginia to attend on the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, to participate in laying the corner stone for the national monument to be erected in commemoration of that great event. I found it impracticable to attend. The fact that to the Grand Lodge of Virginia was assigned this important and delicate duty by our national authorities is most significant in that it so clearly indicates the attitude of our order as an organization and factor in the social world, and it should move us to a greater appreciation, if possible, of the dignity of our profession and as a further incentive to promote its welfare and standing.

#### NON-AFFILIATION.

One of the most important matters now the subject of much consideration and discussion, is the question how to check the growth of non-affiliation. It is conceded that in some localities the largest proportion of masonic representation in the community is outside the lodge membership. There seems to be no effectual remedy for this, more than is now resorted to, the appeal to the Masonic duty and moral sense of the voluntary absentee, and the penalties imposed depriving the delinquent of all masonic privileges so dear to every brother imbued with the true spirit of fraternity, love for our order and the desire to do good. But another important question growing out of this is, what protection can we offer to the non-affiliate who appreciating all the privileges and rights following lodge membership, presents dimit and petition in form, and is met with rejection? Many instances of this character have come to my attention through correspondence within the past year, and I offer the matter for your practical consideration. It would seem that a brother changing his place of residence from our jurisdiction to another, anxious to fulfill his whole masonic calling and duty, seeks and obtains his masonic credentials from his home lodge, evidencing on its face the standing and worth of its bearer, ought not to be halted at

the entrance to the new altar, at which he is asking for part in masonic devotions, upon the order of the whim or caprice of a single brother. Though clothed with all the privileges and upholding all the duties and obligations of a mason to-day, he dimits with the highest purpose to participate in the labors of his new found brethren, to share their burdens with them, he finds himself an outcast with even the right of visitation barred, and without the protection that an entered apprentice has whose advancement is stayed by objection. He may not even demand a trial. His dearest rights and most sacred privileges as a mason are overwhelmed, and he is absolutely without remedy.

In our growing community new brothers are daily making their advent from other jurisdictions and settling among us. Other brethren whom adversity has kept aloof are now, with our renewed prosperity, seeking affiliation, and this question is constantly recurring, and with it recurs the opinions of our learned brethren suggesting remedy. One, that upon the favorable report of the committee appointed on such an application, the W. . M. . declares the applicant admitted. Another, that a majority ballot decide the question of membership. For myself, while I have thus presented the question for your consideration, in view of its peculiar importance to us in our growing community, and to the many brethren who are affected by it, and that you may give it your serious attention, I cannot advise a change that will shake the stability of a unanimous ballot, which gives to every brother within the precincts of the lodge room the power to say who shall share with him its privileges and rights. To me this is a landmark and not a business regulation, subject to change, The remedy is not a suggested change, but a salutary observing of the door, who enters there for the degrees, if he will stoop to base purposes, the subject of spite, whim, caprice, stay his entrance, that upright men and brothers may not be the victims of his base subjection. If he be perforce of accident or mistake already in the lodge let a generous and liberal brotherhood, leaven out his narrowness, and teach him how grand it is to

measure his fellow by the gauge of worth, and not upon the point of infinitesimal meanness and spite.

#### GRAND LODGE REPRESENTATION

What is it? What shall it be? One of our most learned brothers, whose fidelity is never questioned, and whose wisdom is most profound, and as ever ready for our service and good as it is deep, submits to me these inquiries. One brother of another jurisdiction, who is famed for his learning and vast masonic experience, in answer to a similar query, replied in substance, "that a Representative of a Grand Lodge was ordinarily a person, gray haired, respectable and whose duty it was to set about the Grand Master in the Grand East, look wise and be discreet." I think that quite possibly answers the first query, viewed from a practical standpoint. The answer to the second: "What shall it be?" is of great importance to the craft, and I think a subject for their considerate attention.

Their position or relation to the G. . L. . corresponds to that of a plenipotentiary at a Sovereign Court. Grand Lodges are sovereigns within the territorial limits ascribed to them, as is a nation within its limits. They have no common head or superior, each are equal, and when they accredit a brother near a sister G. . L. . as Representative, it is intended that for all purposes affecting their relations he shall be the channel through which their communications shall be made. He shall represent the G. . L. . by which he is accredited "in the facilitating an interchange of opinion," "inspired by the hope of bringing the brethren in each jurisdiction nearer to the altars and fires of the other" I think he should report to the G. . L. . which he represents, matters of importance to the craft occurring in the G. . L. . or within its jurisdiction, to which he is accredited, and that he should communicate all instructions committed to him. I do not think it his duty to attempt to voice the opinion or to defend the G. . L. . he represents from aspersions or otherwise, until their

opinions are questioned, or until the G. L. is aspersed, or in some way assaulted, and then only after he shall have properly communicated the subject of wrong and shall have received instructions.

It would seem that the mutual interchange of G. L. proceedings from year to year, have practically made our Grand Representative system more an honorary appendage than otherwise, but if our representatives would adopt the plan of communicating to the Grand Master of the G. L. he represents, the matters of interest, particularly a synopsis of the G. L. proceedings, immediately after the Grand Annual Communication, it would be a most advantageous practice, serving to bring to the Grand Master the action of the Grand Lodges, giving him much valuable information without awaiting the tedious process of the printed proceedings.

#### GRAND LODGE RELATIONS.

Our relations to our sister Grand Lodges are without exception harmonious and fraternal. The Grand Lodge of Dakota has accepted our concessions in the same fraternal spirit with which we tendered them and rejoice with us in that no unharmonious sound reverberates, but that we unitedly pursue our grand course of fraternity, equality, and love to the accomplishment of great purposes. It has pleased the M. W. Grand Master of that jurisdiction to accord to me the honor as the Representative of that G. L. near this G. L., which honor I have accepted subject to your approval. And in recognition of this action, to seal the unity of the respective jurisdictions. I have appointed and commissioned Hon. Geo. H. Hand P. G. M. as the representative of this G. L. near that of Dakota, which action I am assured will meet with your most cordial approval.

It having been in some way intimated to M. W. P. H. Emerson, Grand Master of the M. W. the G. L. of Utah that the craft within that jurisdiction sanctioned membership of part-

ies who adhered to that, to masons, most monstrous crime against the social law, polygamy, he promptly addressed a communication in which he says: "The masons of Utah are very pronounced upon the question of mormanism. One of our Lodges expelled a member for the single reason that he had joined the mormon church, and this action has been approved by the Grand Lodge. It is possible that you may think we are over sensitive upon this matter, I assure you however that should you live as we do surrounded by this Mormon Priestcraft you would be as pronounced as any of us in keeping the fraternity from being contaminated with the unclean thing. While we recognize the right of every mason to join any church or embrace any creed he may choose to, so that he holds fast to the fundamentals of masonry, a belief in God, the immortality of the soul and the morality of the Bible, nor do we object to any man on account of his religious belief, yet we do insist that every mason must be thoroughly loyal to the Government under which he lives and yield a willing obedience to all the laws of the land. This we know the mormons are not, and will not do. We know the leaders teach their followers disobedience of the laws and hence the door of every lodge in this jurisdiction is barred against the admission of a single one of them." These are noble words, so appropriate to utter and so pleasant to masonic hearts that I quote thus fully from his utterances. There need be no question hereafter if any yet ever existed as to the position of masons on the matter referred to, especially in Utah.

#### CONCLUSION.

My brothers, for successive years you have honored me with your confidence in exalting me to the Grand East, and by your generous forbearance and co-operation have made the work of the duties and responsibilities pertaining to the high office pleasant to bear and all our relations to each other happy. In the experience thus brought to me I have learned to more fully appre-

ciate the duties we owe to each other and to the sacred order to which we yield allegiance and pay the homage of our hearts. Grateful for your consideration for me, I now return to you the trust to be committed to other hands, for duty to myself and to others forbid my further acceptance of your high commission, even if tendered.

May the star of fellowship whose silvery sheen is emblazoned upon our hearts be to us the true beacon light and rule of our lives and of that of every mason.

H. R. WELLS,  
Grand Master.

#### SUB-DIVISION AND REFERENCE.

On motion of Bro. E. P. Barnum (60,) the address of the M. W. Grand Master was referred to a special committee of three on sub-division and reference.

Bros. E. P. Barnum (60,) J. H. Brown (104,) W. A. Miller (4,) were appointed such committee :

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer presented their reports which were referred to the Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Books.

#### REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

In compliance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge Constitution the Grand Secretary presents his Annual Report.

The transactions of the Grand Lodge had at its last Annual Communication, were printed uniform with its predecessors of late years, and the usual distribution made at as early a date as practicable.

#### CHARTERS.

The charters ordered at its last Annual Communication were severally made out and delivered as soon after the close of the session as circumstances would admit.

## DISPENSATIONS.

By direction of the M. W. G. M. dispensations for new lodges have been issued as follows :

- Jan. 18, 1881, Quarry, at Pipestone.  
 Feb. 28, 1881, Guardian, at Brownton.  
 Dec. 24, 1881, Warren, at Warren.  
 Dec. 30, 1881, Chaska, at Chaska.

In each case the constitutional fee accompanied the application.

## FINANCIAL.

During the year I have received the following sums, all of which have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer as per his receipt herewith :

Fees for charter of Currie, Melrose and Lake View Lodges, twenty-five dollars each .....	\$75 00
Jan. 12, 1881, dues of Tuscan Lodge, No. 77.....	31 00
Jan. 13, 1881, dues of Walnut Lodge, No. 136.....	11 50
Jan. 18, 1881, dispensation fee Quarry Lodge.....	20 00
Jan. 31, 1881, dues of King Hiram Lodge, No. 31.....	29 50
Feb. 28, 1881, dispensation fee for Guardian Lodge.....	20 00
Mar. 23, 1881, dues of Unity Lodge, No. 93.....	11 00
Dec. 24, 1881, dispensation fee for Warren Lodge.....	20 00
Dec. 30, 1881, dispensation fee for Chaska Lodge .....	20 00
Total.....	\$238 00

## BLANKS FOR RETURNS.

At the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge a resolution was adopted requiring of each subordinate to report its assets and liabilities as a part of its annual returns, and the Grand Secretary was instructed to procure blanks in accordance therewith.

I utilized the returns on hand at small cost instead of incurring a large expense in procuring new ones. The returns so far as received indicate the lodges have complied with the requirements.

## RETURNS.

With the blanks I sent a circular to each lodge, calling attention to the most prominent errors that are found in the annual returns—errors that could not occur if the requirements of the Grand Constitution were complied with, unless from gross carelessness.

In making up abstracts to furnish the lodges with the Grand Lodge Registry numbers I find discrepancies as to the number of members reported at the last session, and the number as collated from previous returns ranging from five to thirty. Lodges are required to make a return of the work of the year, doubtless, secretaries intend to do so, but each year names are sent up as dead, withdrawn, &c., &c., that have never been reported as members; again, the same name is sent up in different years as having died, withdrawn, &c., and each time subtracted from the number of members.

If a Register, as required, was kept by the Secretary, and kept written up as additions are made and changes occur, such errors could not creep into the returns, and right here, I desire to remark that neither the Book of By-Laws, or the Ledger of membership accounts, is the kind of Register required to be kept by the Grand Lodge Constitution.

#### GRAND LODGE REGISTER.

The writing up of the Grand Lodge Register is very much retarded by the numerous errors found in the returns, requiring them to be sent back for correction. John Smith affiliates with Lodge No. 10, the name and date of affiliation is given, but not the name of the lodge from whence he came, involving the necessity of looking over and examining twenty or twenty-five pages, fifty names to a page, under the head of "S," to find whether John Smith had been previously registered. One minute's time would determine the question if the Secretary had taken the trouble to comply with the constitutional requirement and filled the blank in the appropriate column.

#### REDUCTION OF FARE.

Arrangements have been made with each of the railway companies doing business in St. Paul—except the St. Paul and Duluth—by which each delegate having paid full fare to St. Paul can return home at one-fifth fare. The Grand Secretary will furnish certificates on application.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Only the usual appropriation will be required for the current year, unless indeed the Grand Lodge deems it proper to make some provision for preserving the publications of other Grand Bodies, periodicals, &c., property of the Grand Lodge which is constantly accumulating.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,  
Grand Secretary.



## GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Treasurer,

In account with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

## RECEIPTS.

1881.

Jan. 13, To cash balance as per report. .... \$2,255 17

Jan. 13, To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. L. S. . . 4,369 00

1882.

Jan. 7, To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. L. S. . . 238 00

Jan. 10, To cash received int. on G. L. funds for past year.. 75 00

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\$6,937 17

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1881.

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 1—Bro. H. R. Wells, Grand Master's expenses ..... \$ 300 00

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 2—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson account of postage..... 75 00

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 3—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Foreign Correspondence..... 250 00

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 4—Bro. H. Burningham, Grand Tyler..... 25 00

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 5—Miller &amp; Rich, printing certificates ..... 7 75

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 6—Bro. Thomas Montgomery, Assistant to Grand Secretary..... 15 00

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 7—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account of rent of office, Grand Secretary.... 82 50

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 8—For picture Bro. E. W. Durant, Past Grand Master..... 25 00

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 9—Pay Roll, Session G. L. S. 1881 1,228 06

Jan. 13, By paid order No. 10—Mrs. W. J. Parsons, as per appropriation ..... 100 00

April 9, By paid order No. 11—Bro. O. G. Miller, for printing Grand Lodge Proceedings..... 400 00

May 16, By paid order No. 12—Bro. O. G. Miller, for printing Grand Lodge Proceedings..... 178 27

May 16, By paid order No. 13—Insurance Grand Lodge property 57 75

Dec. 12, By paid order No. 14—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Secretary, completion Grand Lodge Register ..... 250 00

Dec. 12, By paid order No. 15—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Secretary, salary.....	500 00
Dec. 12, By paid order No. 16—Rent of office, \$80; postage \$25 1882.	105 00
Jan. 10, Cash balance in Treasury.....	3,337 84

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\$6,937 17

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,  
Grand Treasurer.

January 10, 1882.

#### WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

*To the M. W. G. Lodge of Minnesota :*

At a meeting of the Trustees on January 25, 1881, J. H. Thompson was elected Treasurer.

1881.

Jan. 15, Cash on hand belonging to the fund..... \$525 00

Jan. 15, Cash received donation from Bro. H. N. Setzer ..... 7 45

1882.

Jan. 10, Cash received, interest on the fund for past year..... 26 25

Cash in the hands of Treasurer, January 10, 1882.....\$558 70

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\$558 70    \$558 70

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON, Treasurer,  
Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

January 10, 1882.

#### RESOLUTION.

Bro. H. Kreis, (16,) presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations :

*Resolved,* That the per-diem of officers and members of the Grand Lodge shall be three dollars per day.

#### SUB-DIVISION AND REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

The committee to whom the address of the M. W. Grand Master was

referred for sub-division respectfully recommend the following references :

1. That so much as relates to the death of Bro. Ball and other masons, to a special committee of three.
2. That so much as relates to Lodges U. . D. . to the Committee on Work of Lodges U. . D. .
3. That to much as relates to Grand Lodge funds, to the Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Books.
4. That so much as relates to the decision reported by the Grand Master—to Relief; District Deputy System and Work, and Grand Lodge Representation, to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
5. So much as relates to non-affiliation, to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks.
6. So much as relates to Grand Lodge relations, to a special committee of three.
7. So much as relates to Grand Lodge Library, to the Committee on Appropriation.
8. And the residue of the address to a special committee of three.

Fraternally submitted,

E. P. BARNUM,  
J. H. BROWN,  
W. A. MILLER,  
Committee.

Adopted.

The Grand Master appointed as such special committees :

1. Bros. W. J. Monroe, (133,) G. M. Warren, (58,) J. E. Finch, (35.)
6. Bros. E. J. Davenport, (112,) L. A. Hancock, (8,) F. M. Noble, (43.)
8. Bros. C. H. Benton, (4,) W. A. Miller, (4,) J. W. Cowing, (90.)

The M. . W. . Grand Master announced that the members of the Grand Lodge were cordially and fraternally invited to attend a special communication of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, and witness an exemplification of its work in the third degree.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) morning.

## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

ST. PAUL, January 11, 1882.

At 9:30 A. M. the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as on previous day. R. W. Deputy Grand Master acting as Grand Chaplain.

## RESOLUTION—ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of R. W. W. T. Rigby, (2S,) it was

*Resolved*, That the election of grand officers for the ensuing year be made a special order immediately after the Grand Orator's Address.

## NON-AFFILIATION.

The Committee on Ancient Landmarks presented the following report, which was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

The Committee on Ancient Landmarks to whom was referred that portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master relating to non-affiliation, have given the subject such attention as the brief period allowed them has rendered possible. While appreciating the importance of the interests involved, the embarrassments occasioned by legislative and constitutional enactments, they cannot too highly commend to the consideration of subordinate lodges the timely observations and suggestions of Grand Master Wells, among others the following:

"One of the most important matters now the subject of much consideration and discussion, is the question how to check the growth of non-affiliation. It is conceded that in some localities the largest proportion of masonic representation in the community is outside the lodge membership."

Your committee believe that "the growth of non-affiliation," will not be checked until the legislation to which they have alluded, shall be abrogated or overcome by a higher and purer masonic influence than seems thus far, in sundry cases, to have characterised the conduct of the order. There are many things lawful that are not expedient, good men are not inclined to run the gauntlet. Of what avail is the talismanic word when spite shall close the portals of the lodge? To fix a stigma upon the name,

or stab the reputation of a brother in the dark, is neither manly or masonic, it would seem that a brother should be able to demand and receive the reason urged for his non-reception; if valid, the lodge should join in urging it, if invalid, the party presenting it should retract. That the accuser meet the accused face to face, was, two thousand years ago, a law unto men some style barbarian, shall—

“Ye favored and enlightened few,”

fall below the heathen standard?

To refuse to recognize or receive a brother who comes to us properly accredited and commended, seems to involve the disregard of a high masonic obligation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

AARON GOODRICH,

SAM. E. ADAMS,

R. H. GOVE,

C. L. WEST,

C. H. SMITH,

Committee.

R. W. A. Goodrich, making a personal explanation with reference to his relations with the Grand Lodge of Utah as its late Representative near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, presented a printed paper, which,

On motion of P. G. M. C. W. Nash, (35,) was referred to a special committee for examination and report.

Bros. C. W. Nash, (35,) C. A. Benton, (4,) G. B. Cooley, (112,) were appointed such committee.

#### MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented reports as follows:

##### NO. 1. DECISIONS.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to whom was referred the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master during the year, have had the

same under consideration and find the same strictly in accordance with the masonic law and usage of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,  
C. W. NASH,  
C. H. BENTON,  
CHAS. GRISWOLD,  
Committee.

Adopted.

NO. 2. RELIEF.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence having carefully considered that portion of the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master classed under the head "Relief," begs leave to report :

That your committee fully endorses the same, and is of the opinion that affirmative action, in the matter, should now be taken by this Grand Lodge. Your committee, therefore, presents the following resolutions for your consideration :

*Resolved,* That whenever general application for aid or relief, coming from without this jurisdiction, be made to the body of masonry, within this jurisdiction, this Grand Lodge recommends that action thereon be deferred, when practicable, until the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, shall have investigated the merits of the application and given its official sanction.

*Resolved,* That this Grand Lodge hereby directs, that, in future, if any mason or masonic lodge, within this jurisdiction, shall desire to make general application for aid or relief to the body of masonry, either within or without this jurisdiction, such application shall first be presented to the Grand Lodge, or to the Grand Master when the Grand Lodge is not in session, for investigation, and shall only be made after the Grand Lodge or Grand Master shall have endorsed and approved the same.

*Provided,* That this resolution shall not be construed as in any manner interfering with the right, which every individual has to ask and receive, or the privilege, which to every mason is sacred, of individually giving, needed service or aid to any fellow being who may be in affliction or want.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,  
C. W. NASH.  
C. H. BENTON,  
Committee.

Adopted.

## NO. 3. GRAND LODGE REPRESENTATION.

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to whom was referred so much and such parts of the M. . W. . Grand Master's address as relates to Grand Lodge Representation, beg leave to report that we have had the matter under consideration, and cordially and fully endorse the sentiment of the M. . W. . Grand Master so expressed by him in his address in relation to said matter.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,

C. W. NASH,

CHAS. GRISWOLD,

C. H. BENTON,

Committee.

Adopted.

## OBITUARY.

The special committee on decease of R. . W. . C. O. Ball and other masons presented the following report, which was adopted :

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the M. . W. . Grand Master's address as refers to the decease of distinguished brother masons in this and other jurisdictions, beg leave to report as follows :

That to so much of the address as refers to the death of our late illustrious and beloved brother, President James A. Garfield, we deem it a privileged duty at this, the first assembling of the M. . W. . the Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota, since the death of our distinguished and reverend brother, to make suitable recognition of the loss sustained by the fraternity and by the nation. No words of ours can add to the fitting and appropriate tribute so properly and worthily bestowed by our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and we respectfully submit that his utterances should receive our most earnest and heartfelt endorsement, and would recommend that that portion of the address to which we refer, together with this report, be forwarded by the Grand Secretary to the noble sorrow stricken wife and bereaved family of our lamented brother, as a token of our deep sympathy with them in their bereavement, and as testimony of our appreciation of the just and upright life by which he so grandly displayed the most valued tenet of our institution.

We would also recommend, as an additional token of our high regard and esteem for the memory of our deceased, worthy and illustrious brother, that a memorial page be inscribed to him in our printed proceedings under the direction of our R. W. Grand Secretary.

The hand of death having removed from our circle our late brother, Past-Junior Grand Warden, Charles Orlando Ball, we would also respectfully ask your endorsement of the utterances of our M. W. Grand Master who has rendered to our late associate and brother his just due as an "earnest, faithful and consistent mason." We deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and would recommend that the R. W. Grand Secretary be directed to forward them a copy of this our expression thereof, and also to prepare and inscribe a suitable memorial page to be embodied in our printed proceedings.

We would also recommend the suggestion of our M. W. Grand Master regarding the preparation of a memorial page in our proceedings, on which shall be inscribed a death-roll, giving the names, lodge, places and dates of births and death respectively of those of our brethren who have been called to rest during the past year, and also recommend the adoption of the suggestion concerning the annual publication of a similar roll.

Fraternally submitted,

W. J. MUNRO, Chairman.

J. E. FINCH.

#### RESIDUE OF ADDRESS.

The Special Committee presented the following report, which was adopted :

#### *To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Special Committee appointed for that purpose have carefully considered the portions of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, which was not otherwise referred, and—

*First.*—As to so much of the same as speaks of the official acts of our M. W. Grand Master during the year, your committee beg leave to cordially endorse the same, and to recommend that they be by this Grand Lodge fully approved.

*Second.*—As to the conclusion of the address your committee begs leave to say that it is the unanimous opinion of your committee that our M. W. Grand Master has done well all that he has officially done, and left nothing undone, for he has, in a masterly manner, taught us duties which we owe to each other and to our sacred order, and to recommend that this



Grand Lodge now acknowledge to him a debt of gratitude for the commendable zeal and admirable ability with which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office, and to further recommend that all masons promptly join with him in his concluding prayer: "May the star of fellowship, whose silvery sheen is emblazoned upon our hearts, be to us the true beacon light and rule of our lives."

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. H. BENTON,  
W. A. MILLER,  
J. W. COWING,  
Committee.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshments until 2 o'clock P. M.

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### AFTERNOON SESSION.

January 11th, 1882, 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at morning session.

### GRAND ORATOR.

R. W. J. N. Castle, P. D. G. M., then proceeded to address the Grand Lodge in an oration replete with masonic lore which received the wrapt attention of all those fortunate enough to be attendance.

The M. W. Grand Master, in brief and well chosen terms, extended the thanks of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Orator for his pleasing and instructive address.

On motion of Bro. G. B. Cooley, P. G. M., it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That R. W. Bro. Castle be and is hereby requested to commit his address, to which we have listened with so much pleasure and profit, to writing, and furnish a copy to the Grand Secretary to be printed with the proceedings of the present session of the Grand Lodge.\*

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\* Several applications have been made to Bro. Castle, but up to going to press copy has not been received. Hopes are entertained, that the copy will be received so as to appear in the appendix.—G. S.

## ELECTION.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. L. A. Hancock, (8,) P. B. Smith, (1,) O. H. Jacobson, (36,) tellers.

## GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced the election of Bro. C. Henry Benton, (4,) Minneapolis, as M. W. Grand Master.

P. G. M. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) C. W. Nash, (35,) G. B. Cooley, (112,) were appointed a committee to conduct the M. W. Grand Master elect into the Grand Lodge.

## DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Pending the count of the ballots for Deputy Grand Master,

Committees reported as follows :

## COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. D.

*To the M. W. G. Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Work of Lodges U. D. would respectfully report that we have carefully examined the records and returns of the following named Lodges U. D. : Canby, at Canby; Quarry, at Pipestone; Guardian, at Brownton. And finding their work good and such as we can approve we recommend that in compliance with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge in such case made and provided, that a charter be granted to each of said lodges.

Canby Lodge have initiated 4, passed 4, and raised 4.

Quarry Lodge have initiated 9, passed 5, raised 4.

Guardian Lodge have initiated 5, passed 5, raised 5.

Warren Lodge, U. D., have done no work; have organized regularly, have a good set of record books, and jewels and furniture costing \$360, all paid; have 13 charter members. Recommend continuance of the dispensation.

Chaska Lodge, U. D., have done no work; dispensation issued De-

cember 30, 1881; hence have not had sufficient time; have no record books, but have records in proper form to be properly transcribed, and your committee have ample assurance that this will be done. Recommend continuance of the dispensation.

Ionic Lodge, U. N. D., have no records before your committee, but are informed that it has a good hall for work, that they are holding stated communications, and ask for a continuance of their dispensation. Which your committee recommends.

Fraternally submitted,

O. H. PAGE,  
W. T. WILKIN,  
C. W. RICKERSON.  
Committee.

Which was amended by recommending Warren Lodge, U. N. D., for charter.

The report as amended was adopted.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE—RELATION OF GRAND LODGES.

##### *To the M. N. W. N. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

You committee to whom was referred that portion of the address of our M. N. W. N. Grand Master in regard to our relations with sister Grand Lodges would respectfully report:

That the harmonious and fraternal feeling existing between our sister Grand Lodges and our own Grand Lodge, cannot fail to awaken pleasure in the breast of every true mason who has the best interests of the fraternity at heart.

"Our relations to our sister Grand Lodges are, without exception, harmonious and fraternal. The Grand Lodge of Dakota has accepted our concessions in the same fraternal spirit with which we tendered them, and rejoice with us that no unharmonious sound reverberates, but that we unitedly pursue our grand course of fraternity, equality, and love to the accomplishment of great purposes. It has pleased the M. N. W. N. Grand Master of that jurisdiction to accord to me the honor as the representative of that G. N. L. N. near this G. N. L. N., which honor I have accepted, subject to your approval. And in recognition of this action, to seal the unity of the respective jurisdictions, I have appointed and commissioned Hon. Geo. H. Hand P. N. G. N. M. N., as the representative of this G. N. L. N., near that of Dakota, which action I am assured will meet with your most cordial approval.

"It having been, in some way, intimated to M. N. W. N. P. H. Emerson, Grand Master of the M. N. W. N. the G. N. L. N. of Utah that the craft within

that jurisdiction sanctioned membership of parties who adhered to that, to masons, most monstrous crime against the social law, polygamy, he promptly addressed a communication in which he says: 'The masons of Utah are very pronounced upon the question of Mormonism. One of our lodges expelled a member for the single reason that he had joined the Mormon church. And this action has been approved by the Grand Lodge. It is possible that you may think we are over sensitive upon this matter. I assure you, however, that should you live, as we do, surrounded by this Mormon Priestcraft, you would be as pronounced as any of us in keeping the fraternity from being contaminated with the unclean thing. While we recognize the right of every mason to join any church or embrace any creed he may choose to, so that he holds fast to the fundamentals of masonry, a belief in God, the immortality of the soul, and the morality of the Bible, nor do we object to any man on account of his religious belief, yet we do insist that every mason must be thoroughly loyal to the Government under which he lives and yield a willing obedience to all the laws of the land. This we know the mormons are not and will not do. We know the leaders teach their followers disobedience of the laws and hence the door of every lodge in this jurisdiction is barred against the admission of a single one of them.' These are noble words, so appropriate to utter and so pleasant to masonic hearts that I quote thus fully from his utterances. There need be no question hereafter if any yet ever existed as to the position of masons on the matter referred to, especially in Utah."

That the appointment of the Hon. G. H. Hand, P. G. M., as the representative of this G. L. near that of Dakota, the action of our G. M. meets our most hearty approval.

That the position on the question of mormonism taken in unmistakable terms by M. W. P. H. Emerson, Grand Master of the M. W. G. of Utah, must meet the views of the entire masonic world.

That we believe that as members of the G. L. we owe the duty to our country, our neighbors, and to ourselves, to lift up our voices with the Grand Lodge of Utah in condemning that institution which strikes at the very life of our nation, the fundamental principles of masonry, and belief in the mason's God.

Fraternally submitted,

E. J. DAVENPORT,

L. A. HANCOCK,

F. A. NOBLE,

Committee.

Adopted.

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

The committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had under consideration the petition of Bro. Robert J. Cochran to be restored from suspension by Fidelity Lodge, No. 39, in the year A. D. 1877, and after careful investigation and due consideration thereof beg leave to report, that in their opinion the interests of masonry would be subserved by the restoration of the said brother, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Bro. Robert J. Cochran, late a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 39, and suspended therefrom July 18th, A. D. 1877, be and is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of masonry.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BROWN,  
W. D. CORNISH,  
L. Z. ROGERS,  
S. R. MERRELL,  
Committee.

## THE PETITION.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

WHEREAS, The undersigned was, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1877, indefinitely suspended for unmasonic conduct, by Fidelity Lodge, No. 39, A. F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. And,

WHEREAS, The time in which he could be restored to his masonic rights and privileges by said Lodge has expired, he would respectfully petition to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota, to be restored to the masonic rights and privileges of a non-affiliated mason.

ROBT. J. COCHRAN.

Dated at Tower City, Dakota, Nov. 21st, 1881.

Members of Fidelity Lodge, No. 39, A. F. and A. M. who recommend that the above petition be granted:

W. T. WILKIN, W. M.,	WM. CATHERWOOD,
C. L. WEST, S. W.,	A. DROST,
J. M. GREENMAN, S. D.,	J. SCHWAR,
J. ADAMS, Sec'y,	F. D. BEECHER.
L. G. BASFORD,	

#### MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

The committee presented a report upon that part of the Grand Master's address relating to the best means of disseminating the work, which after discussion was referred back to the committee, with leave to report at the next Annual Communication.

#### RETURNS OF LODGES.

##### *To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Returns of Lodges, respectfully report: We have given the returns received such examination as time would permit.

As an exhibit of the work of the year in a large majority of lodges the returns are full and correct. In the following, the returns are deficient:

Lodge No. 3—column 2, lodge No. not given, and names not reported in consecutive order as to date of membership.

Lodge No. 4—column 2, Nos. not given, and initials only given, instead of Christian name in full.

Lodge No. 8—error in reporting affiliation fee—50 cents overpaid.

Lodge No. 9—column 2, lodge No. not given.

Lodge No. 12—column 8, in two instances, date of initiation not given.

Lodge No. 14—columns 2 and 3, Nos. and names not given in consecutive order; No. 200 should be 198, &c. No seal.

Lodge No. 18—only two exempt, five claimed. Due \$1.50.\*

Lodge No. 19—column 2, not filled.

Lodge No. 20—No. 86, columns 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, dates not given.

Lodge No. 20—No. 87, columns 4, 5, 6, 8, dates not given.

Lodge No. 21—No. 321, column 6, not filled.

Lodge No. 26—columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, dates not given.

Lodge No. 33—column 2, lodge Nos. omitted.

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\*Since paid G. S.

Lodge No. 35—Honorary members not exempt from G. L. dues. Due 50 cents.

Lodge No. 38—column 2 and column 6, not filled up.

Lodge No. 44—two names having the same lodge No. Dates omitted.

Lodge No. 46—reports dimitted, 2; neither No., names, or dates are given. Due, \$1.00.

Lodge No. 47—error in account. Due, \$1.00

Lodge No. 48—column 2, not filled up; columns 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, in the affiliating member, not filled up.

Lodge No. 49—columns 2, 4, 6, 8, not filled—dates not given.

Lodge No. 50—column 12. Name of lodge in which initiated, or from which dimitted, not given; can't be registered until information is sent up.

Lodge No. 51—column 8. No. 82. No date. Lodge Nos. wrong—skipped from No. 82 to No. 85.

Lodge No. 56—column 2; 3 in column 4; 4 in column 6; 3 in column 8, and 2 in column 9, not filled in.

Lodge No. 58—names not entered consecutively as to dates of raising. Column 2, lodge No. not given. Columns 5, 6, 8, 9, in two instances not filled in.

Lodge No. 60—column 2, Nos. omitted; only two can be exempt. Due, 50 cents.

Lodge No. 61—column 6, not filled in.

Lodge No. 62—columns 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, not filled in.

Lodge No. 63—column 2, not filled in.

Lodge No. 66—columns 4 and 5, not filled in.

Lodge No. 72—Returns contain simply 14 names, no figures, no explanations—can't be registered.

Lodge No. 73—columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, blank; no dates given.

Lodge No. 75—column 2, and parts of others not filled in.

Lodge No. 77—columns 4 and 6, blank; not filled in. No. 90. Column 12, name of lodge not given; can't be registered. No. 91. Columns 8 and 9, dates not given.

Lodge 81—columns 2 and 6, not filled in.

Lodge No. 86—column 2, not filled; columns 8 and 9, dates not given; two members not accounted for. Due, \$1.00.

Lodge No. 90—columns 4 and 6, not filled in.

Lodge No. 100—Nos. 88 and 89, columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, not filled in.

Lodge No. 104—columns 4 and 6, not filled in.

Lodge No. 110—columns 2, 8 and 9, not filled in.

Lodge No. 111—column 2, not filled in.

Lodge No. 112—column 12 of No. 171. Name of lodge not given; cannot be registered until the name is given.

Lodge No. 113—columns 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, deficient in filling in.

Lodge No. 119—column 2, not filled in; column 12, in three cases, name of lodge not given; cannot be registered until given.

Lodge No. 122—column 2, not filled in, deficient in others.

Lodge No. 124—No. 37, columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, not filled in; no dates, &c.

Lodge No. 125—No. 43, columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, not filled in; no dates.

Lodge No. 133—column 2, not filled in.

Lodge No. 135—only two can be exempt. Due, 50 cents.

Lodge No. 136—columns 6, 8, 9, not filled in.

Lodge No. 139—columns 2 and 6, not filled in; deficiencies in columns 4, 8, 9; no affiliation fee chargeable. Overpaid, \$1.50.

Lodge No. 140. No. 15. Deficient in all the dates required; cannot be registered until furnished.

Lodge No. 141—column 2, not filled in; deficiencies in other columns.

Lodge No. 143—in three instances, column 12, name of lodges not given; cannot be registered until names are given. Deficiencies in other columns.

In connection with the returns we have examined the Grand Lodge Registry already containing eleven thousand names: such examination demonstrates the imperative necessity, in making out the returns—if the Grand Lodge Registry is to be of any avail as a reference—that

*1st.* The Christian names must be written out in full.

*2d.* Each of the spaces in columns must be filled in, particularly in cases of Master Masons, because, when, reported as such the entry is made in the Grand Lodge Register, and all the items required must be presented in that year, although dates of initiating or passing may have been previously reported.

*3d.* It is imperatively necessary in cases of affiliation or adjoining that the name, No. and location of the lodge in which initiated, or from which dimitted, should be given to avoid repetition in Grand Lodge Nos.

Every Master Mason, on becoming such, and every one affiliating with a lodge in this jurisdiction, is entitled to registration, and he should not be deprived of this right by the neglect to make returns in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Constitution.

On comparison of the returns of the present with those of former years, we find discrepancies in the number of members ranging from two upwards, in one instance there is a difference of thirty-two. Such discrepancies doubtless arise from the neglect to report the names of brethren whose membership has ceased, and also by reporting the same name in different years as having withdrawn, dead, &c., &c.

As the Grand Secretary is preparing abstracts for each lodge, showing the discrepancies, to send to each lodge, which may be corrected during the year, we refrain from itemizing.

We are compelled, as previous committees have done, to call attention



to the Grand Lodge regulation, requiring the annual returns to be sent up ten days previous to the session of the Grand Lodge.

We suggest that in future the Committee on Returns of Lodges be increased to ten members.

Fraternally submitted,

B. A. MANN,

J. L. HELM,

Z. B. CLARK,

Committee.

Adopted.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) Chairman, reported the Foreign Correspondence—ordered printed with the proceedings.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee to which the communication of Bro. A. Goodrich had been referred, presented a report which was concurred in.

(See Appendix G.)

The tellers announced the re-election of Rev. Bro. G. H. Davis, (23,) Faribault, as Deputy Grand Master.

#### SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Pending the count of the ballots for Senior Grand Warden, committees reported as follows:

#### ON FINANCE—SPECIAL.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the G. W. M. address as relates to the funds of the Grand Lodge, and their investments, would respectfully report, that, having implicit confidence in the ability and integrity of the Grand Treasurer as evinced by his past careful handling

of such funds, we would recommend that the present method be continued for the ensuing year.

Fraternally submitted,

H. R. DENNY,  
J. Q. A. BRADEN,  
GEO. A. BLAIR,  
Committee.

Adopted.

ON APPROPRIATION—SPECIAL.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the following resolution, viz.:

*“Resolved, That the per-diem of officers and members of this Grand Lodge shall be three dollars per day.”*

Would respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and would recommend the adoption of the same with the following amendments, to-wit: Providing, however, that but one representative from any lodge shall receive a per diem, and, providing further, that no representative shall receive more than the Grand Lodge dues of his lodge for that year.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

E. P. BARNUM,  
A. P. FITCH,  
B. F. FARMER,  
Committee.

Adopted.

The tellers announced the re-election of Bro. Henry R. Denny, (111,) Carver, as Senior Grand Warden.

The tellers desiring to be relieved, the Grand Master appointed Bros. C. M. Foote, (112,) D. A. Webster, (29,) and S. A. Plumley, (89).

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Pending the count of the ballots for Junior Grand Warden,

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented the following reports, which were severally adopted :

## NO. 1.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the returns of Concord Lodge, No. 47, in the matter of the expulsion of Bro. Malcom McKenzie, respectfully report, that they have examined said returns and approve of the conclusion arrived at by the lodge in the said matter, believing it to be justified by the second clause of the specifications and the evidence given thereunder.

This is the same matter which was considered by the M. W. Grand Lodge at the last session, and sent back to the subordinate lodge for a more complete return. The return now presented shows a substantial compliance with the resolution of the Grand Lodge, and with the provisions of the trial code.

As a conclusion, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the action of Concord Lodge, No. 47, in the matter of the expulsion of Bro. Malcom McKenzie from all the rights and privileges of masonry be, and the same is hereby approved, and the expulsion of said Malcom McKenzie from all the rights and privileges of masonry is hereby affirmed.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. BROWN,  
W. D. CORNISH,  
G. A. CAMP,  
L. Z. ROGERS,  
S. R. MERRELL,  
Committee.

## NO. 2.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had under consideration the action of Tyrian Lodge, No. 86, whereby and on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1881, Bro. Pratt Drinkwater, was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of masonry, and now beg leave to report, that

in these proceedings your committee find some grave errors and irregularities, which we deem it better to explain in open lodge than to commit to writing for publication in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge. These errors and irregularities are of such a nature as that, in our opinion, the judgment of the lodge ought not to be sustained. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz :

*Resolved*, That the action of Tyrian Lodge, No. 86, whereby Bro. Pratt Drinkwater was, on June 4th, A. D. 1881, indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of masonry, be, and the same is hereby in all things reversed.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. BROWN,  
S. R. MERRELL,  
G. A. CAMP,  
L. Z. ROGERS,  
Committee.

#### RESOLUTION.

On motion of R. W. Bro. G. H. Davis, (23,) it was,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are hereby extended to Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, for their courtesy in exemplifying the work on the third degree on Tuesday evening, January 10, 1881.

Adopted.

#### PAY ROLL.

The committee presented the following report which was concurred in :

## PAY ROLL.

NO.	GRAND OFFICERS.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
	H. R. Wells, G. M.	\$8 30	\$6 00	\$14 30	H. R. Wells.
	G. H. Davis, D. G. M.	2 55	6 00	8 55	G. H. Davis.
	H. R. Denny, G. J. W.	1 55	6 00	7 55	H. R. Denny.
	R. H. Gove, G. J. W.	5 16	6 00	11 16	R. H. Gove.
	J. H. Thompson, G. T.	50	6 00	6 50	J. H. Thompson.
	A. T. C. Pierson, G. S.	6 00	6 00	6 00	A. T. C. Pierson.
	J. N. Castle, G. O.	1 50	6 00	7 50	J. N. Castle.
	George B. Whipple, G. C.	2 55	6 00	8 55	G. B. Whipple.
	W. T. Wilkin, G. M.	4 90	6 00	10 90	W. T. Wilkin.
	J. P. Pond, G. S. B.	6 00	6 00	6 00	J. P. Pond.
	E. E. McDermott, G. S. W. B.	50	6 00	6 50	E. E. McDermott.
	PAST GRAND OFFICERS.				
	Grove B. Cooley, P. G. M.	50	6 00	6 50	G. B. Cooley.
	C. W. Nash, P. G. M.	15 40	6 00	21 40	C. W. Nash.
	Charles Griswold, P. G. M.	6 00	6 00	6 00	Ghas. Griswold.
	A. Goodrich, P. D. G. M.	6 00	6 00	6 00	A. Goodrich.
	W. T. Rigby, P. D. G. M.	3 90	6 00	9 90	W. T. Rigby.
	C. H. Benton, P. D. G. M.	50	6 00	6 50	C. H. Benton.
	S. E. Adams, P. S. G. W.	3 05	6 00	9 05	Sam. E. Adams.
	L. Z. Rogers, P. S. G. W.	3 05	6 00	9 05	L. Z. Rogers.
	S. R. Merrell, P. S. G. W.	2 70	6 00	8 70	S. R. Merrell.
	Edgar Nash, P. S. G. W.	50	6 00	6 50	Edgar Nash.
	G. A. Camp, P. J. G. W.	50	6 00	6 50	G. A. Camp.
	E. P. Barnum, P. J. G. W.	5 52	6 00	11 52	E. P. Barnum.
	Wm. Lee, P. J. G. W.	1 00	6 00	7 00	Wm. Lee.
	J. H. Brown, P. J. G. W.	5 00	6 00	11 00	J. H. Brown.
	J. W. Morford, P. J. G. W.	3 25	6 00	9 25	J. W. Morford.
	REPRESENTATIVES.				
1	St. Johns.	1 50	6 00	7 50	Percey B. Smith.
2	Cataract.	50	6 00	6 50	W. E. Johnson.
3	St. Paul.	6 00	6 00	6 00	G. W. Merrill.
4	Hennepin.	50	6 00	6 50	Fred. C. Pillsbury.
5	Ancient Landmark.	6 00	6 00	6 00	O. G. Miller.
7	Dakota.	1 00	6 00	7 00	S. G. Rathburn.
8	Red Wing.	2 00	6 00	8 00	W. H. Putnam.
9	Faribault.	2 55	6 00	8 55	L. Hawley.
11	Mantorville.	5 05	6 00	11 05	A. La Due.
12	Mankato.	3 80	6 00	9 80	Clark Keyser.
14	Wapahasa.	3 30	6 00	9 30	J. A. Peck.
16	Monticello.	4 00	6 00	10 00	Henry Kreis.
17	Hokah.	6 05	6 00	12 05	A. J. Snure.
18	Winona.	5 00	6 00	11 00	T. A. Richardson.
19	Minneapolis.	5 50	6 00	6 50	T. M. Slossen.
20	Caldonia.	8 40	6 00	14 40	E. W. Trask.
21	Rochester.	5 16	6 00	11 16	R. L. Van Dusen.
22	Pleasant Grove.	8 15	6 00	14 15	O. H. Page.
23	North Star.	3 50	6 00	9 50	Geo. S. Spencer.
24	Wilton.	4 00	6 00	10 00	H. C. Woodbury.
26	Western Star.	5 00	6 00	11 00	W. C. Pratt.
27	Blue Earth Valley.	5 05	6 00	11 05	Jeff. Batherick.
28	Clearwater.	3 90	6 00	9 90	J. Whetmore.
29	Morning Star.	6 25	6 00	12 25	W. R. Anderson.
30	Anoka.	1 45	6 00	7 45	P. H. Wickluhd.
31	King Hiram.	2 35	6 00	8 35	G. B. Read.
32	Sakata.	3 05	6 00	9 05	D. E. Potter.
33	Star in the East.	3 25	6 00	9 25	J. D. Holden.
34	Oriental.	3 95	6 00	9 95	Wm. Tanner.
35	Mount Moriah.	1 00	6 00	7 00	J. E. Finch.
36	Preston.	8 00	6 00	14 00	O. H. Jacobs.
37	Mystic Tie.	5 95	6 00	11 95	D. E. Sawyer.
38	Washington.	5 70	6 00	11 70	H. W. Seaverns.
39	Fidelity.	4 90	6 00	10 90	C. D. West.
40	Carnelian.	2 70	6 00	8 70	H. Roff.
41	Hermion.	5 45	6 00	11 45	C. L. Stewart, Jr.
42	Hope.	3 00	6 00	9 00	A. P. Fitch.

## PAY ROLL—(Continued.)

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
43	Harmony.....				Not represented.
44	King Solomon.....	\$1 35	\$6 00	\$7 35	H. D. Carter.
45	Union.....	3 00	6 00	9 00	E. Hunsaker.
46	Evergreen.....	8 30	6 00	14 30	A. B. Gerry.
47	Concord.....				Not represented.
48	Social.....	1 85	6 00	7 85	F. A. Noble
49	Rising Sun.....	7 37	6 00	13 37	E. M. Gallup.
50	Watertown.....	2 80	6 00	8 80	C. G. Hulgren.
51	Acacia.....	60	6 00	6 60	A. A. Steen.
52	Cannon River.....	3 35	6 00	9 35	J. B. Buck.
53	Nicollet.....	3 00	6 00	9 00	Thos. Montgomery.
55	Zion.....	4 00	6 00	10 00	M. H. Arnold.
56	Meridian.....	7 68	6 00	13 68	S. S. McKinney.
57	Blue Earth City.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	P. B. Davy.
58	Spring Valley.....	6 15	6 00	12 15	G. M. Warren.
59	Temple.....	5 05	6 00	11 05	John Mersen.
60	Star in the West.....	5 52	6 00	11 52	A. Barto.
61	Ashlar.....	7 20	6 00	13 20	C. S. Andrews.
62	Star.....				Not represented.
63	Illustrious.....	6 54	6 00	12 54	J. F. Pope
64	Chain Lake.....	6 45	6 00	12 45	E. W. Bird.
65	Golden Rule.....	1 50	6 00	7 50	R. N. Sanderson.
66	Madella.....	5 30	6 00	11 30	W. R. Marvin.
67	Corinthian.....	1 25	6 00	7 25	E. Z. Needham.
69	Mystic Star.....	8 25	6 00	14 25	E. W. Lyons.
71	Paynesville.....	4 75	6 00	10 75	R. J. Tuttle.
72	Lansing.....	2 00	6 00	8 00	P. D. Vaughn.
73	Brownsville.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	J. P. Schaller.*
75	Eureka.....		6 00	12 15	C. A. Ray.
76	Jappa.....	5 00	6 00	11 00	L. S. Terry.
77	Tuscan.....	3 95	6 00	9 95	C. A. Wright.
79	Palestine.....	9 00	6 00	15 00	H. Van Brunt.
80	Henderson.....	2 40	6 00	8 40	J. P. Kirby.
81	Constellation.....	6 20	6 00	12 20	Geo. W. Robads.
82	Howard.....	2 52	6 00	8 52	C. W. Rickerson.
83	Huram Abi.....	4 45	6 00	10 45	J. H. Kasson.
84	Orient.....	6 90	6 00	12 90	H. Chapel.
85	High Forest.....	7 15	6 00	13 15	C. Converse.
86	Tyrian.....	5 25	6 00	11 25	E. S. Hyde.
87	Doric.....	5 35	6 00	11 35	J. P. Burk.
89	Golden Fleece.....	3 70	6 00	9 70	S. A. Plumley.
90	Good Faith.....	7 68	6 00	13 68	J. W. Cowing.†
91	Antiquity.....	7 20	6 00	13 20	W. F. Dickinson.
92	Fraternal.....	4 80	6 00	10 80	C. H. Chadbourn.
93	Unity.....				Not represented.
94	Keystone.....	5 85	6 00	11 85	J. M. Thompson.
95	Sherburne.....	1 75	6 00	7 75	L. Holgate.
96	Libanus.....	5 90	6 00	11 90	J. S. Albrit.
97	Prudence.....	6 90	6 00	12 90	R. R. Jennis.
98	Charity.....	5 90	6 00	12 35	A. Marden.
99	Corner Stone.....	5 95	6 00	14 95	J. C. Sawbridge.
100	Aurora.....	7 20	6 00	13 20	T. C. Bivens.
101	Fraternity.....	8 25	6 00	14 25	I. P. Durfee.
102	Lebanon.....	8 30	6 00	14 30	B. A. Mann.‡
103	Bethel.....	4 75	6 00	10 75	C. E. Davis.
104	Sharon.....	5 90	6 00	11 00	B. F. Jenness.
106	Mount Tabor.....	11 00	6 00	16 50	Chas. W. Dix.
108	Relief.....	4 45	6 00	10 45	J. E. Getman.
109	Sunset.....	6 85	6 00	12 85	J. C. Hill.
110	Pickwick.....	7 00	6 00	13 00	Jas. L. Finch.
111	Carver.....	1 55	6 00	7 55	W. H. Mills.
112	Khuram.....	50	6 00	6 50	C. M. Foote.
113	Excelsior.....	2 00	6 00	8 00	O. C. Meeker.
114	Ben Franklin.....	10 20	6 00	16 20	J. L. Helm.
115	Elgin.....	6 30	6 00	12 30	D. F. Ferguson.
116	Lafayette.....	5 00	6 00	11 00	J. B. Graves.
117	Granite.....	10 20	6 00	12 20	O. J. Foss.
118	Newport.....	45	6 00	0 45	W. Fowler.

\* Overpaid, \$6.00. † Overpaid, \$4.18. ‡ Overpaid, \$4.18.

## PAY ROLL—(Continued.)

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
119	Delta.....				Not represented.
121	Grand Meadow.....				Not represented.
122	Kellogg.....	\$3 65	\$6 00	\$9 65	M. K. Wolf.
123	Prairie.....	4 15	6 00	10 15	Edward Morton.
124	Janesville.....	4 55	6 00	10 55	J. W. Taff.
125	Winslow Lewis.....	1 50	6 00	7 50	A. D. Fagerson.
126	Moorhead.....				Not represented.
127	Centennial.....	1 80	6 00	7 80	H. A. Ball.
128	Josephus.....	6 14	6 00	12 14	W. H. Davis.
129	Swift.....	6 30	0 00	12 30	Z. B. Clarke.
130	Arcturus.....				Not represented.
131	Alma.....	5 40	6 00	11 40	J. S. Bowers.
132	Humbolt.....	2 25	6 00	8 25	Robert Elliott.
133	Golden Sheaf.....	7 50	6 00	13 50	W. J. Munroe.
134	Cokato.....	2 45	0 00	8 45	G. O. Trow.
135	Nelson.....	3 30	6 00	9 30	S. R. Wells.
136	Walnut.....				Not Represented.
137	Appleton.....	7 85	6 00	13 85	A. D. Countryman.
138	Orion.....	4 25	6 00	10 25	C. L. Anderson.
139	Verndale.....	9 20	6 00	15 20	C. W. Brown.
140	Little Falls.....	5 40	6 00	11 40	J. H. Rhodes.
141	Crookston.....				Not represented.
142	Currie.....	8 35	6 00	13 00	Neil Currie.
143	Lake View.....				Not represented.
144	Bird Island.....	4 65	6 00	10 65	J. S. Bowler.
145	Melrose.....				Not represented.
146	Benton.....	9 55	6 00	15 55	J. B. Russell.
				\$153 78	

Fraternally submitted.

J. H. THOMPSON,  
W. E. JOHNSON,  
E. W. TRASK,  
Committee.

The tellers announced the re-election of Bro. R. H. Gove, (21,) Rochester, Junior Grand Warden.

## GRAND TREASURER—GRAND SECRETARY.

The tellers announced that Bro. J. H. Thompson, (19,) Minneapolis, was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) St. Paul, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## RETURNS OF LODGES.

Supplementary report.

To the M. . W. . G. . Lodge of Minnesota :

On examination of the records it appears that Minneiska Lodge, No. 74,

has not made returns for three years past, nor has it been represented in Grand Lodge, we therefore, recommend that in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, that the charter of Minneiska Lodge, No. 74, be and is hereby withdrawn, and the properties be secured to the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

B. A. MANN,  
Z. B. CLARKE,  
J. L. HELM,  
Committee.

Adopted.

On motion of Bro. W. F. Dickinson, (91,) it was,

*Resolved*, That the Installation of Grand Officers be made a special order for 8:30 o'clock this evening.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 8 o'clock P. M.

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## SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

January 11th, 1882.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 8 o'clock P. M., officers and members as at previous session.

### REPRESENTATIVE.

In the absence of P. . D. . G. . M. . Bro. I. B. Cummings, (18,)—unavoidably detained—Bro. R. H. Gove, (21,) Junior Grand Warden, presented the credentials of Bro. Cummings, (18,) as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, near that of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

### GRAND TREASURER'S AND GRAND SECRETARY'S BOOKS.

The committee presented the following report, which was concurred in:



*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Books and Accounts respectfully report that they have made the usual examination.

The Grand Lodge Registry has been written up to 1878, and in this connection we would state that the Grand Secretary has expended considerable labor in procuring corrected lists from the subordinate lodges which will prove valuable in expediting the completion of this work.

The Grand Lodge Records are written up to date in good form.

The Grand Lodge Ledger has been brought up to 1880.

The Grand Lodge Treasurer's Books we find to be correct in every respect.

The finances of the Grand Lodge stand as follows:

Cash in hands of Grand Treasurer January 11, 1882 .....	\$3,337 84
Cash received from lodges this session .....	4,846 35
Cash in hands of Trustees of Widows' and Orphans' Fund .....	588 70
	<hr/>
	\$8,772 89

All of which remains in hands of Grand Treasurer.

Faternally submitted,

H. R. DENNY,  
J. Q. A. BRADEN,  
GEO. A. BLAIR,  
Committee.

## RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Bro. W. T. Rigby, (28,) it was,

*Resolved*, That the thinks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the following railroad companies for reduced rates of transportation to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, in coming to and returning from this session: Winona & St. Peter; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Northern Pacific, and Minneapolis & St. Louis.

On motion of Bro. E. E. McDermott, (4,) it was,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota be, and the same is hereby extended to Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, for the use of the hall during the present session.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee presented the following report :

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Appropriations would recommend the following appropriations :

For amount of pay roll.....	\$1,530 78
For expenses of G. . M. .	300 00
For Grand Secretary's salary.....	750 00
For A. T. C. Pierson, Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	250 00
For Grand Tyler.....	25 00
For Grand Secretary's contingencies, postage, etc.....	125 00
For proportion rent of Grand Secretary's office.....	162 50
For printing proceedings.....	650 00
For Bro. Thos. Montgomery Assistant Secretary.....	15 00
For insurance.....	57 75
For binding proceedings of other jurisdictions.....	100 00
For Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, overpaid dues.....	50
For Ashler Lodge, No. 61, overpaid dues.....	50
For Hurum Abi Lodge, No. 83, overpaid.....	50
For Bethel Lodge, No. 103, overpaid.....	1 00
For Grand Meadow Lodge, No. 121, overpaid.....	50
For Josephus Lodge, No. 128, overpaid.....	1 00
For Vrontdale Lodge, No. 139, overpaid..	1 50
For O. G. Miller for two bills printing, certificates, etc.....	23 75

\$3,906 98

Fraternally submitted,

E. P. BARNUM,  
A. P. FITCH,  
B. G. FARMER,

Committee.

Adopted.

## INSTALLATION.

The G. . M. . elect, announced his appointments for the ensuing year :

W.: S. E. ADAMS, (16,)	Monticello.....	Grand Orator.
W.: REV. ROBERT FORBES, (4,)	Minneapolis.....	Grand Chaplain.
W.: ALBERT MARDEN, (98,)	New Ulm.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
W.: J. Q. A. BRADEN, (129,)	Morris.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
W.: W. T. WILKIN, (39,)	Austin.....	Grand Marshall.
W.: W. F. DICKINSON, (91,)	Redwood Falls....	Grand Standard Bearer.
W.: CLARK KEYSOR, (12,)	Mankato.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W.: AMBROSE LA DUE, (11,)	Mantorville.....	Grand Senior Steward.
W.: NEIL CURRIE, (142,)	Currie.....	Grand Junior Steward.
W.: JOHN N. IVES, (59,)	Brownston.....	Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Master, H. R. Wells, in a few felicitous remarks invited P.: G.: M.:, A. T. C. Pierson, to preside at the installation of officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing masonic year.

Assisted by Bro. W. T. Wilkin, Grand Marshall, P.: G.: M.:, A. T. C. Pierson, proceeded to install such of the Grand Officers as were present.

It was ordered that the Grand Chaplain and the two Grand Stewards, not being present, should be installed in their respective lodges under the direction of the M.: W.: Grand Master.

No further business appearing the Twenty-ninth Annual Communication of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM, Rev. Bro. G. H. Davis, R.: W.: Dep. G.: M.:, acting as Grand Chaplain.

C. H. BENTON,

Grand Master:

(Attest.)

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Grand Secretary.

## RECAPITULATION.

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Total number of lodges on roll.....	150
Chartered this session.....	4
Number ceased to work.....	14
Number of working lodges.....	136
Number under dispensation.....	2
Number making returns.....	130
Number represented during session.....	120
Number initiated .....	552
Number passed.....	497
Number raised.....	480
Number adjoined.....	180
Number restored.....	33
Number withdrawn.....	248
Number stricken from roll.....	91
Number suspended.....	6
Number expelled.....	1
Number died.....	77
*Total number of members.....	7,522
Increase during year .....	386
Total receipts to close of session.....	\$4,846 35
Expenditures last year.....	\$3,599 33
Amount appropriated for present year.....	\$3,906 98

In Memoriam.

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R. : B. : Chas. O. Ball,

P. : G. : J. : W. :

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

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 BORN 

IN DANVILLE, NEW YORK, MARCH 9TH, 1826.

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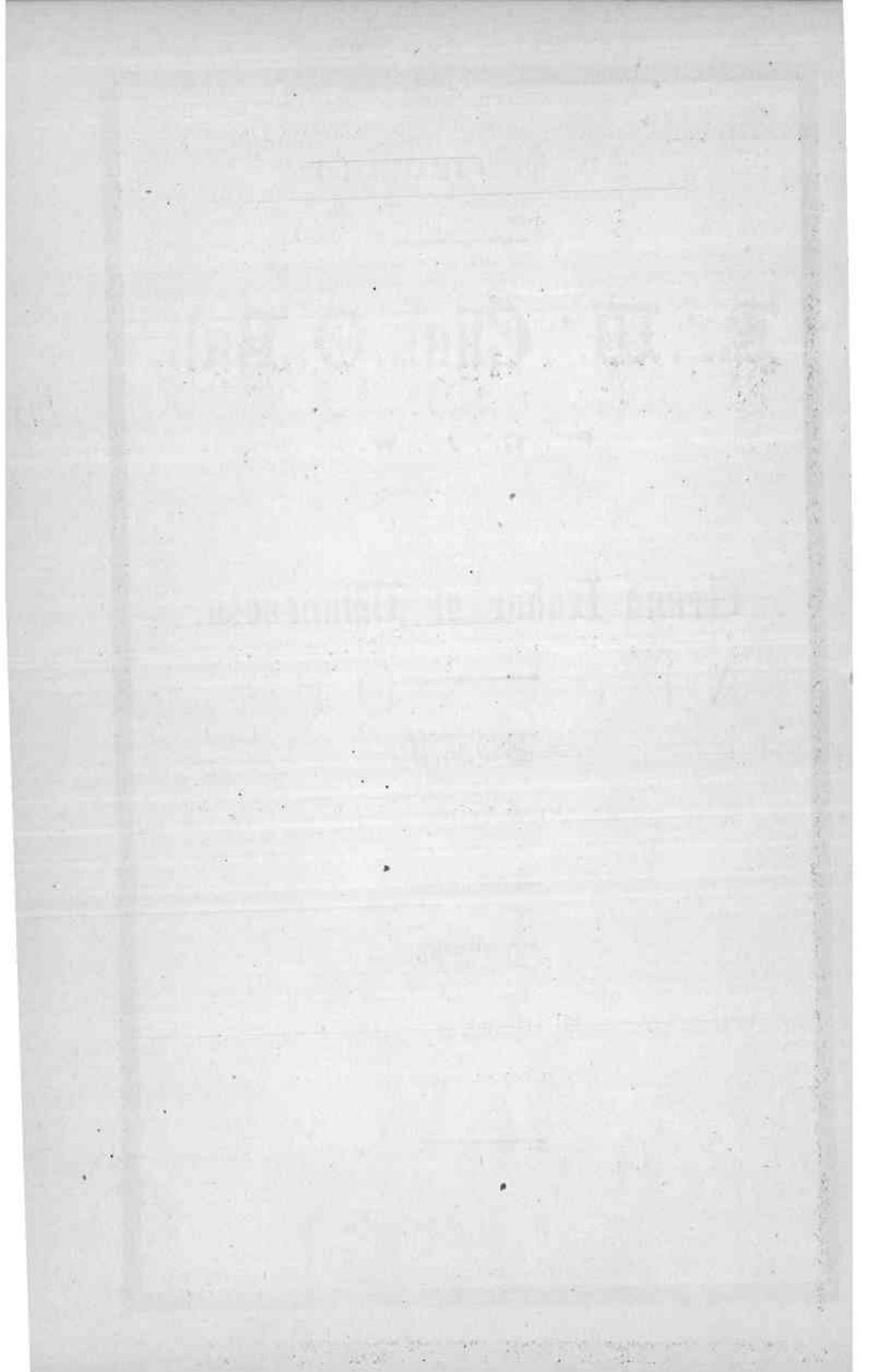
 DIED 

IN HASTINGS, MINNESOTA, AUGUST 10TH, 1882.

AGED 55 YEARS.

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When musing on companions gone,  
We doubly feel ourselves alone.



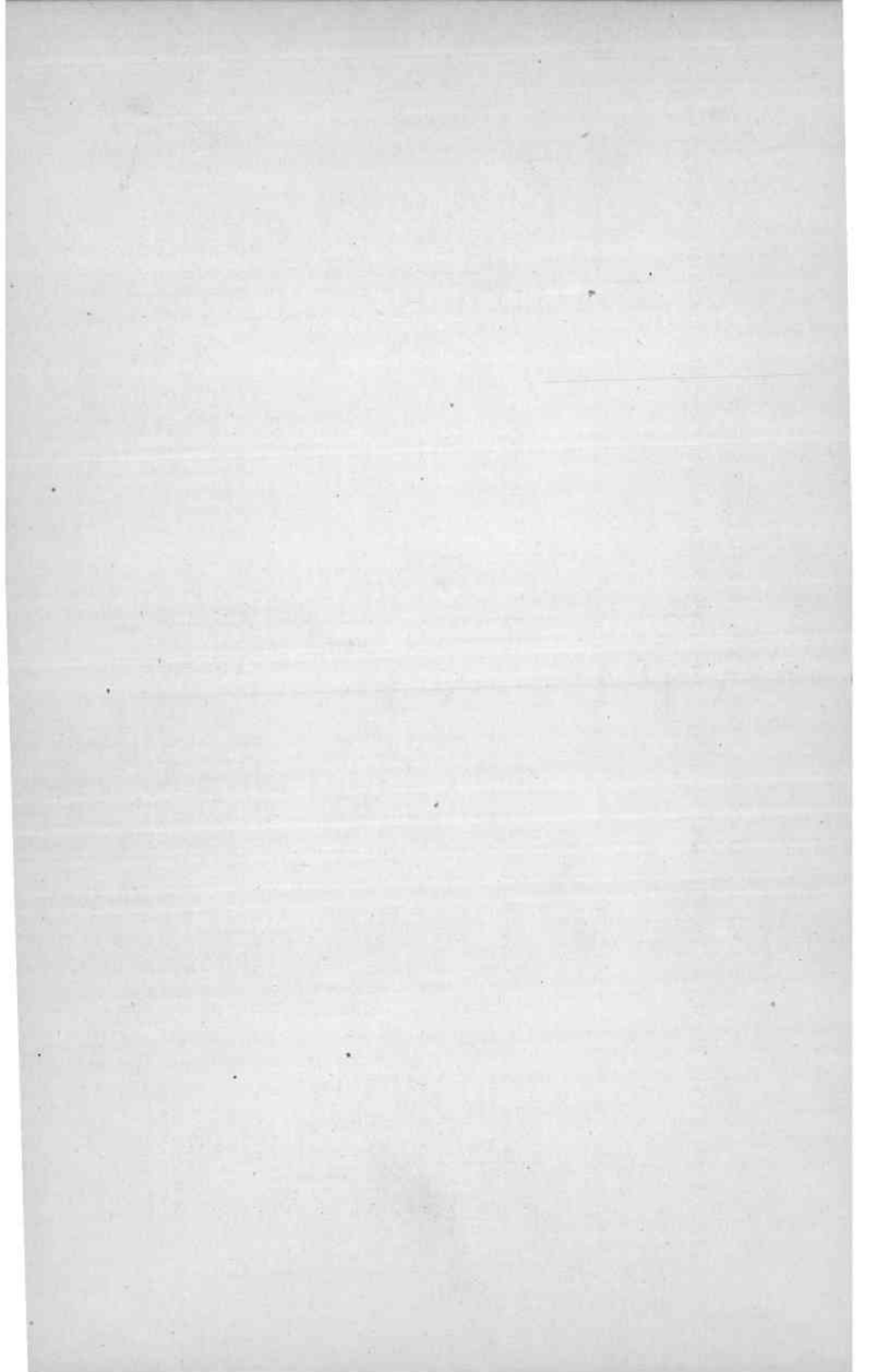
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A P P E N D I X .

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## APPENDIX A.—GRAND OFFICERS.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853,  
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	No. Lodge.	DEPUTY G.: M.:.	No. Lodge.	SENIOR G.: W.:.	No. Lodge.	JUNIOR G.: W.:.	No. Lodge.	G.: TREASURER.	No. Lodge.	G.: SECRETARY.	No. Lodge.
1853	A. E. Ames†	2	A. Goodrich	1	D. F. Brawley	3	A. Van Vorhes†	1	E. Casel	1	J. G. Lennon	2
1854	A. E. Ames†	2	D. F. Brawley	1	A. Van Vorhes†	3	A. T. C. Pierson	1	E. Casel	1	H. Reynolds	2
1855	A. T. C. Pierson	2	A. T. C. Pierson	1	C. T. Stearns	2	A. Van Vorhes†	1	E. Casel	1	H. Reynolds	2
1856	A. T. C. Pierson	2	H. N. Setzer	1	Thomas Lombard	6	E. A. Hodson†	1	E. Casel	1	H. Reynolds	2
1857	A. T. C. Pierson	2	Wm. H. Mower†	1	E. A. Hodson†	4	William B. Adams	1	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
Jan—1858	A. T. C. Pierson	2	D. B. Loomis	1	Frank Mantor	11	A. C. S. Adams	1	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
Oct—1858	A. T. C. Pierson	2	D. B. Loomis	1	Frank Mantor	11	Samuel E. Adams	10	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1859	A. T. C. Pierson	2	D. B. Loomis	1	Samuel E. Adams	10	C. W. Whipple†	9	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1860	A. T. C. Pierson	2	D. B. Loomis	1	Samuel E. Adams	10	C. W. Whipple†	9	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1861	A. T. C. Pierson	2	J. C. Whipple†	1	J. C. Whipple†	9	C. W. Whipple†	9	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
*1863	A. T. C. Pierson	2	L. E. Thompson	1	L. E. Thompson	9	George Bradley†	23	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1864	A. T. C. Pierson	2	L. E. Thompson	1	C. H. Lindley	21	W. T. Rigby	23	E. Casel	1	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1865	Geo. W. Prescott	19	P. P. Hubbell	18	G. B. Cooley	31	A. B. Curry	23	George L. Otis	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19
1866	Charles W. Nash	35	W. T. Rigby	28	Robert Stewart†	11	A. J. Phelps†	34	George L. Otis	19	Wm. S. Combs	19
1867	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. R. Merrell	49	S. Y. Hyde	49	George L. Otis	19	Wm. S. Combs	19
Jan—1869	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. R. Merrell	49	S. Y. Hyde	49	George L. Otis	19	Wm. S. Combs	19
1870	Charles W. Nash	35	G. B. Cooley	11	S. Y. Hyde	49	Fred. Joss	38	George L. Otis	19	Wm. S. Combs	19
1871	Charles W. Nash	35	C. Griswold	49	E. D. B. Porter†	12	J. W. Morford	33	George L. Otis	19	Wm. S. Combs	19
1872	G. B. Cooley	11	C. Griswold	49	J. N. Castle	79	I. B. Barnum	38	George L. Otis	19	E. D. B. Porter†	12
1873	C. Griswold	49	J. N. Castle	1	Edgar Nash	79	I. B. Cummings	38	George L. Otis	19	E. D. B. Porter†	12
1874	C. Griswold	49	J. N. Castle	1	I. B. Cummings	70	H. R. Wells	36	George A. Camp	19	E. D. B. Porter†	12
1875	C. Griswold	49	C. Braden	18	H. R. Wells	70	H. R. Wells	36	George A. Camp	19	E. D. B. Porter†	12
1876	J. C. Braden†	89	I. B. Cummings	18	L. Z. Rogers	32	C. O. Ball†	11	George A. Camp	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19
1877	E. W. Durant	1	L. Z. Rogers	36	L. Z. Rogers	32	C. N. Daniels	7	George A. Camp	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19
1878	E. W. Durant	1	C. H. Benton	36	C. H. Benton	9	George A. Camp	2	George A. Camp	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19
1879	Henry R. Wells	36	C. H. Benton	36	C. N. Daniels	23	George A. Camp	2	H. Thompson	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19
1880	Henry R. Wells	36	C. H. Benton	36	G. H. Davis	23	J. H. Brown	104	H. Thompson	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19
1881	Henry R. Wells	36	G. H. Davis	23	Henry R. Denny	111	R. H. Gove	21	H. Thompson	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19
1882	C. H. Benton	4	G. H. Davis	23	Henry R. Denny	111	R. H. Gove	21	H. Thompson	19	A. T. C. Pierson	19

\*No session of the Grand Lodge in 1862 or 1868.

†Deceased.

‡Expelled.



## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued.

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	Reductions.					Additions.					Total Dues and Fees.	No. for next report.
		Withdrawn.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Stricken from Roll.	Died.	Adjoined.	Restored.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.		
77	Tuscan.....	2					1		1	1	1	\$ 32 00	62
77	Paestine.....	2					2		6	6	6	52 00	76
80	Henderson.....			1	4		1		7	7	7	37 50	45
81	Constellation.....	2					2		3	2	5	35 50	60
82	Howard.....	2					3		2	2	2	28 50	48
83	Hiram Abi.....	1				1	2		3	7	7	43 00	59
84	Orient.....				3				2	2	2	16 50	25
84	High Forest.....				1				2	2	2	18 50	20
85	Tyrian.....		1			1			3	3	1	36 00	62
87	Doric.....	1						1	3	4	2	25 00	43
87	Golden Fleece.....	3					1		5	4		9 90	12
90	Good Faith.....	3					3		2	2	2	35 50	18
91	Antiquity.....	1			2		1		6	5	5	25 00	44
92	Fraternal.....	1							6	5	1	15 00	57
93	Unity.....	3					3	1	4			58 00	24
94	Keystone.....					1			12	12	10	27 00	59
95	Sherburne.....	1				1			2	2	1	18 50	45
96	Libanus.....	1										18 50	40
97	Prudence.....	2			3	2	1		9	7	5	31 50	27
98	Charity.....	1					1		2	1		21 00	39
99	Corner Stone.....	4					1		3	8	7	52 00	59
100	Aurora.....	3			2	1	2		6	2	4	28 00	41
101	Fraternity.....	1				1	1		8	6	7	37 50	41
102	Lebanon.....	1				1						14 00	31
103	Bethel.....								3	2	2	14 00	16
104	Sharon.....	5					1		2	2	1	23 50	38
106	Mt. Tabor.....	2			6				1	1	1	16 50	30
108	Relief.....	3					1		5	3		31 50	47
109	Sunset.....	2					1		4	1		18 50	37
110	Pickwick.....								4	4	5	26 00	33
111	Carver.....								4	3	2	24 00	35
112	Khurum.....	4			3	5			8	7	8	84 50	136
113	Excelsior.....				1				2			17 00	28
114	Ben. Franklin.....	2				3			3	3	3	27 00	44
115	Elgin.....	2			3				10	10	10	46 50	43
116	Lafayette.....								4	3	3	25 50	34
117	Granite.....				3		3		6	4	5	30 50	38
118	Newport.....	2							4	4	6	18 50	18
119	Delta.....	1					4		4	6	6	30 50	37
121	Grand Meadow.....	1			2				3	4	4	25 50	34
122	Kellogg.....	2							2	2	2	16 50	25
123	Prairie.....	1					1		2	2	2	15 50	24
124	Janesville.....					2			1	1	2	20 00	36
125	Winslow Lewis.....				7				2	1	1	19 50	32
126	Moorhead.....												
127	Centennial.....					1	2	1	1	3	3	14 50	21
128	Josephus.....					1	1		1	1	1	17 50	30
129	Swift.....	4					2		3	2	2	14 00	20
130	Arcturus.....	1										18 00	36
131	Alma.....	1			2				3	4	5	24 50	30
132	Humboldt.....								2	3		13 50	21
133	Golden Sheaf.....					1	1		7	6	6	38 00	47
134	Cokato.....								2		1	13 50	22
135	Nelson.....								3	2	2	10 00	22
136	Walnut.....	2							1	2	1	10 00	15
137	Appleton.....	1					1		8	8	7	32 00	26
138	Orion.....	1							1	1	1	12 00	19
139	Verndale.....				2		3		4	4	7	24 00	25
140	Little Falls.....						3		2	3	1	11 00	16
141	Crookston.....	1				1	8		12	12	9	47 50	48
142	Currie.....								2	3	2	13 00	17
143	Lakeview.....						4		12	13	9	42 00	31
144	Bird Island.....	2							11	8	9	32 00	19
145	Melrose.....					2			2	4	4	17 00	22
146	Benton.....	1					1		7	6	4	23 00	17
		248	6	1	91	77	180	33	552	497	480	\$4,926 50	7500

## APPENDIX C.—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
1	St. Johns.	Stillwater.	P. B. Smith.	W. H. Pratt.	T. E. Fellows.	W. H. Richardson.
2	Cadrag.	Minneapolis, East.	W. E. Johnson.	Charles A. Coe.	H. S. Tuttle.	Solon Armstrong.
3	St. Paul.	St. Paul.	G. W. Merrill.	M. L. Bevens.	J. N. Hodgkins.	C. A. Seely.
4	Hennepin.	Minneapolis, West.	E. E. McDermont.	C. B. Hammond.	F. C. Pillsbury.	William Gunderson.
5	Ancient Landmark.	St. Paul.	Orville G. Miller.	George W. Lamson.	J. Peter Leitner.	William E. Burton.
6	Dakota.	Hastings.	S. G. Rathbone.	Charles Mather.	C. E. Thurston.	D. W. Stein.
7	Red Wing.	Red Wing.	W. H. Putnam.	C. E. Hinds.	C. L. Davis.	Fred Joss.
8	Faribault.	Faribault.	Lynnan Hawley.	I. B. Mull.	C. B. Case.	E. V. Bassett.
9	Faribault.	Faribault.	A. La Due.	S. N. Darrt.	R. A. Moses.	Riley Mantor.
10	Mantoville.	Mantoville.	C. A. Chapman.	William S. Howe.	George M. Palmer.	H. McMurtrie.
11	Mankato.	Mankato.	J. A. Peck.	H. S. Elkins.	S. S. Nichols.	H. M. Dugan.
12	Wapahosa.	Wapahosa.	Henry Kreis.	Frank McDonald.	E. S. Gibbs.	
13	Monticello.	Monticello.	William Lossing.	Martin Diem.	W. F. Webber.	A. J. Spure.
14	Hokah.	Hokah.	Thomas A. Richardson.	Ed. D. Hulbert.	Wilson C. Brown.	James K. Ferguson.
15	Winona.	Winona.	Theodore W. Slossen.	Edward E. Smith.	James M. Williams.	Charles C. Brand.
16	Minneapolis.	Minneapolis, West.	Eugene W. Trask.	John Aiken.	Jesse Scofield.	C. S. Trask.
17	Caledonia.	Caledonia.	R. F. Van Dusen.	Thomas P. Hall.	A. L. Gove.	H. T. Hannon.
18	Pleasant Grove.	Rochester.	O. H. Page.	James Edmondson.	George F. Allen.	R. D. Hathaway.
19	North Star.	Pleasant Grove.	George S. Spencer.	C. T. Fawcett.	S. B. Rees.	Charles W. Kingsbury.
20	Wilton.	St. Cloud.	H. C. Woodbury.	Wilson Sheppard.	Charles Minges.	A. L. Warner.
21	Western Star.	Albert Lea.	Wm. C. Pratt.	George T. Gardner.	I. I. Bond.	E. A. Schlender.
22	Blue Earth Valley.	Winnabago City.	Tobias L. Rice.	Burl F. Goodwin.	Jefferson Bathrick.	E. A. Hotchkiss.
23	Clearwater.	Clearwater.	James Colgrave.	I. Whettermore.	George P. Fish.	T. Tollington.
24	Morning Star.	La Crescent.	W. R. Anderson.	Daniel A. Webster.	Alfred Perdy.	H. D. Gurley.
25	Anoka.	Anoka.	Geo. E. Colton.	Henry S. Sparks.	Peter H. Wicklund.	Oscar L. Cutler.
26	King Hiram.	Jordan.	Rufus P. Wells.	George B. Read.	Frank L. Wood.	William H. Buier.
27	Sakatah.	Waverille.	D. E. Potter.	Francis T. Tinsley.	L. H. Fuller.	I. W. Gish.
28	Star in the East.	Owatonna.	Joseph D. Holden.	Miles B. Chaswick.	Robert S. Hill.	Herman H. Luers.
29	Orienta.	Cannon Falls.	E. McKanize.	Nelson C. Coplin.	William Tanner.	John A. Wilson.
30	Pleasant Mornin.	Plantings.	J. E. Finch.	I. B. Lambert.	George Van Inwegen.	Charles King.
31	Princeton.	Plantings.	Wm. H. Jacobson.	G. W. Hard.	Mark C. Ford.	Abram Kaler.
32	Mystic Tie.	Pine Island.	Charles H. Gladden.	John L. Bonham.	William N. Irish.	David W. Davenport.
33	Washington.	Concord.	Melvin G. Peters.	Denison B. York.	Hiram W. Severns.	M. W. Severns.
34	Fidelity.	Austin.	C. L. West.	Edmunds.	Wm. B. Brier.	L. G. Brier.
35	Cannellian.	Lake City.	Henry Roff.	B. P. Fitchard.	J. S. Stearns.	Albert Wells.
36	Hermion.	Zumbrota.	Pa D. Warren.	Charles E. Johnson.	Cyrel L. Stewart, Jr.	David B. Scofield.

42	Hope.....	Glencoe.....	A. P. Fitch.....	E. A. Child.....	M. O. Little.....	M. Thoeny.....
43	Harmony.....	Leviston.....	I. C. Slade.....	H. Muslock.....	N. Turner.....	O. W. Hunt.....
44	King Solomon.....	Shakopee.....	Horace D. Carter.....	George B. Gardener.....	Frank Gifford.....	John A. Wilder.....
45	Union.....	La Sueur.....	E. Hunsaker.....	Robert Travis.....	A. Bernard.....	George W. Taylor.....
46	Evergreen.....	Saratoga.....	H. H. Straw.....	S. L. Draper.....	M. H. Fuller.....	Wm. B. Hesselgrave.....
47	Concord.....	Cleveland.....	Wm. H. Hall.....	Frank L. Ransom.....	Henry Zimmerman.....	John W. Chambers.....
48	Social.....	Northfield.....	O. F. Perkins.....	H. L. Crutenden.....	Willis Zimmon.....	B. H. Lord.....
49	Rising Sun.....	St. Charles.....	E. M. Gallup.....	Robert Mares.....	C. V. Ferguson.....	E. G. Hill.....
50	Watertown.....	Watertown.....	Charles G. Halgren.....	Albert C. Lewis.....	W. W. Crooks.....	A. J. Tarvin.....
51	Acacia.....	Cottage Grove.....	Arthur H. Steen.....	Wallace Kelsey.....	Peter Thompson.....	Peter Thompson.....
52	Canon River.....	Morristown.....	Joshua B. Buck.....	Winfield S. Snyder.....	Anthony W. Pool.....	Judson C. Temple.....
53	Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	Thomas Montgomery.....	Daniel Whigs.....	Wm. H. Pierce.....	George L. Key.....
54	Taylor Falls.....	Chattfield.....	J. H. McCourt.....	A. J. Murdoch.....	M. H. Arnold.....	George W. Seymour.....
55	Meridian.....	Blue Earth City.....	S. S. McKenny.....	N. Kinsley.....	F. W. Shimer.....	Wm. K. Silsbee.....
56	Spring Valley.....	Spring Valley.....	Peter B. Davy.....	Norman L. Heffron.....	Charles Rabe.....	Henry L. Neal.....
57	Temple.....	Hutchinson.....	G. M. Warren.....	Theod. Wilkins.....	E. D. Dunlap.....	W. L. Kellogg.....
58	Star in the West.....	Sauk Center.....	Kee Wakefield.....	John Merson.....	John Dean.....	Lyman M. Kells.....
59	Ashlar.....	Eyota.....	Alonso Barbo.....	Eliot Bridgeman.....	Sammel M. Bruce.....	Walter Dixon.....
60	Star.....	Rockford.....	C. S. Andrews.....	Joseph H. Sumr.....	S. E. Kessler.....	Gustave A. Buckholdt.....
61	Illustrous.....	Plainview.....	Hiram D. Caldwell.....	Geo. R. Hall.....	Nathaniel D. Sperry.....	Wm. Layton.....
62	Chain Lake.....	Fairmount.....	John F. Pope.....	Edw. W. Bird.....	Wm. S. Baxter.....	R. M. Ward.....
63	Golden Rule.....	Lakeland.....	R. H. Sanderson.....	Chas. H. Pratt.....	J. A. Egan Jr.....	John C. Higgins.....
64	Madeline.....	Madeline.....	W. R. Marvin.....	W. H. Holmes.....	Wm. T. Merrott.....	C. C. Sylvester.....
65	Corinthian.....	Farmington.....	E. L. Buckett.....	E. Z. Needham.....	D. O. Connor.....	A. L. Needham.....
66	Mystic Star.....	Rushford.....	Ellas W. Lyons.....	Charles D. Drake.....	John Merced.....	John W. Darby.....
67	Paynesville.....	Paynesville.....	Ruben J. Tuttle.....	Albert E. Bugbe.....	A. Lenox Elliott.....	John W. Darby.....
68	Lansingville.....	Lansingville.....	P. D. Ingraham.....	H. M. McIntyre.....	John Thompson.....	Thomas B. Morrell.....
69	Brownsville.....	Brownsville.....	P. P. Schaller.....	E. M. Winslow.....	C. Clark.....	J. M. Riley.....
70	Eureka.....	Eureka.....	C. A. Ray.....	A. J. Porter.....	Z. B. Dailey.....	W. W. Sweet.....
71	Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	J. D. Thompson.....	Lucius S. Terry.....	Joseph Perry.....	Albert T. Williams.....
72	Garden City.....	Garden City.....	Henry E. Strong.....	Theodore Brown.....	N. J. Jennison.....	Iosiah Claghorn.....
73	Wascen.....	Wascen.....	John R. Carey.....	George Repley.....	Henry Van Brunt.....	Chas. A. Cummings.....
74	Duluth.....	Duluth.....	J. P. Kirby.....	Orrin Kipp.....	Wm. H. Willson.....	E. Bolink.....
75	Henderson.....	Henderson.....	Geo. W. Roberts.....	Adolph W. Swenson.....	John B. Cowing.....	Newton Trelan.....
76	Howard Lake.....	Howard Lake.....	Isaac D. Cornell.....	Albert Smith.....	Charles E. Smith.....	Wm. L. McCollum.....
77	Kasson.....	Kasson.....	Isaac H. Goodwin.....	Henry D. Austin.....	Jabez H. Kasson.....	George B. Arnold.....
78	Humam Abi.....	Humam Abi.....	Cyrus Converse.....	Freeman B. Horton.....	Gilbert M. Corey.....	James E. Roseworth.....
79	Orient.....	High Forest.....	E. S. Hyde.....	George Hall.....	A. O. Anderson.....	Eugene S. Woodbridge.....
80	Golden Fleece.....	Golden Fleece.....	John P. Burke.....	W. A. Park.....	E. Noonan.....	J. W. Kingsley.....
81	Doric.....	Doric.....	Henry Ames.....	Alex. D. Ross.....	J. E. Taylor.....	D. Straw.....
82	Good Faith.....	Good Faith.....	John W. Cowing.....	C. B. Tuttle.....	J. E. Upham.....	Hamlet Stevens.....
83	Antiquity.....	Antiquity.....	Wm. F. Dickinson.....	Thomas H. King.....	A. Vanderwerker.....	M. A. Strong.....
84	Fratermal.....	Fratermal.....	C. H. Chadbourn.....	Wm. Corduness.....	George Drake.....	John H. Bowers.....
85	Unity.....	Unity.....	S. N. Wright.....	G. S. Reader.....	J. Mayo.....	E. A. Ross.....
86						Joseph Coates.....

## APPENDIX C.—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
94	Keystone	Sleev Eye Lake.	J. M. Thompson.	W. M. Murfin.	G. R. Wolnes.	Thomas F. Talbot.
95	Sherburne	Elk River.	Lovering Holgate.	Wm. T. Struble.	Miner L. Brand.	Wm. F. Chadbourne.
96	Libanus	St. James.	L. W. Liddick.	J. S. Aldritt.	G. H. Reynolds.	Geo. Knudson.
97	Prudence	Windom.	R. R. Jensen.	J. H. Tilford.	Samuel Collins.	M. J. Klock.
98	Charity	New Ulm.	Albert Marden.	Forey Oleson.	Herman F. Seider.	Ole M. Olson.
99	Conner Stone	Fergus Falls.	Elen E. Corlies.	John C. Sawbridge.	Wm. C. Bedford.	Geo. F. Gowing.
100	Arctur	Brainerd.	B. F. Hartley.	E. M. Westfall.	Thomas Wadham.	M. McFadden.
101	Fraternity	Worthington.	Isaac P. Durfee.	Daniel Shell.	Benj. F. Thurber.	R. B. Potts.
102	Lebanon	Lanesboro.	B. A. Mann.	Thomas Thorp.	E. S. Nelson.	Wm. F. Nelson.
103	Bethel	Lake Crystal.	C. E. Jennes.	Wm. Seeger.	N. W. Conger.	E. F. Franchere.
104	Sharon	Willmar.	B. F. Jennes.	H. S. Goff.	S. E. Thurston.	R. D. Blumfield.
105	Mt. Tabor	Detroit.	J. H. Sutherland.	Charles W. Dix.	W. W. Rossman.	A. H. Walcott.
106	Relief	Dodge Center.	Jerry E. Getman.	Albert S. Parmerlee.	L. Manly Weston.	M. R. DeLoach.
107	Sunset	Montevideo.	Lycurgas R. Moyer.	Albert L. Fuller.	Joseph C. Hill.	Andrew P. Soule.
108	Pickwick	Pickwick.	J. L. Finch.	B. Bragg.	D. C. Martin.	J. M. Rutherford.
109	Carver	Carver.	W. H. Mills.	H. H. Holm.	D. C. Danwalter.	J. S. Nelson.
110	Excelsior	Minneapolis.	Charles M. Foote.	George A. Todd.	Joseph W. Patnode.	Wm. Cheney.
111	Excelsior	Excelsior.	O. C. Meeker.	W. E. Martin.	O. H. Dennis.	C. E. Prince.
112	Ben Franklin	Laverne.	James L. Helm.	Robert Herren.	Wm. H. Halbert.	Jens. O. Helgeson.
113	Elgin	Elgin.	D. F. Ferguson.	Robt. B. Richardson.	DeWane Searies.	B. H. Gould.
114	Lafayette	Barnsdale.	J. B. Graves.	S. Ives.	J. C. Thatcher.	Geo. L. Dingman.
115	Granite	Granite Falls.	Ole J. Foss.	Milo Beard.	Hiram T. Goodenough.	H. Bordewick.
116	Newport	Newport.	William Fowler.	William Conklin.	Frank Crawshaw.	David Hatch.
117	Delta	Marshall.	George M. Durst.	S. H. Adams.	George E. Johnson.	Fred. C. Gley.
118	Grand Meadow	Grand Meadow.	George F. Goodwin.	Chas. F. Geening.	Ole Jargens.	John Hudson.
119	Kellogg	Kellogg.	M. K. Wolf.	Wm. Canfield.	Paul Miller.	L. O. Cook.
120	Prairie	Blooming Prairie.	Thomas S. Morton.	Edward Morton.	Chas. Giddings.	Lewis Ellington.
121	Janesville	Janesville.	John W. Hill.	Jesse W. Teft.	Fred. L. Hagen.	Edwin H. Gosper.
122	Winslow Lewis	Ossau.	A. D. Fagerson.	Wm. Kuger.	O. H. Brown, Jr.	H. C. Black.
123	Moorthead	Moorthead.	Henry A. Ball.	Austin Cooper.	Fred. A. Flood.	J. W. Lindsley.
124	Centennial	Delano.	James H. Cornell.	J. E. Brown.	Wm. H. Davis.	E. M. Dyer.
125	Josephus	Mapleton.	Zha B. Clarke.	W. A. Foland.	H. W. Stone.	H. A. Alm.
126	Swift	Benson.	O. Whitman.	P. N. McRostie.	D. Deismout.	W. O. Dodge.
127	Arcturus	Red Wing.	J. S. Bowers.	Persons Bump.	John Beach.	G. W. E. Hill.
128	Alma	Lytle.	Robert Elliot	R. S. Miles.	L. E. Booth.	A. H. Ackerman.
129	Humboldt	Norwood.				



133...	Golden Sheaf...	Morris...	Wm. J. Munro...	D. R. Sutherland...	B. K. Rush...	O. C. Hanson...
134...	Cokato...	Cokato...	John Chapman...	Gardner Trow...	Benj. Lee...	A. P. Movey...
135...	Nelson...	Baffalo...	Orlando H. Bushnell...	Sylvester R. Wells...	John C. Nugent...	Howard Grenell...
136...	Walnut...	Walnut Station...	John R. Fitch...	Fred. F. Goff...	R. G. Chadborn...	John H. Anderson...
137...	Appleton...	Appleton...	A. D. Countryman...	L. A. Countryman...	C. F. Ireland...	Lewis B. Tasden...
138...	Orion...	Atwater...	E. A. D. Salter...	C. L. Anderson...	Marcus Johnson...	James D. Marshall...
139...	Verndale...	Verndale...	C. W. Brown...	W. C. Eddy...	Theo. Farrington...	T. C. Thompson...
140...	Little Falls...	Little Falls...	J. H. Rhodes...	Lyman Signer...	J. R. Steele...	H. A. Dow...
141...	Crookston...	Crookston...	Morris R. Brown...	W. D. Hurlbut...	Wm. M. Ross...	Arthur M. Stewart...
142...	Currie...	Currie...	Neil Currie...	Lewis G. Gates...	Amos T. Crowl...	Brown H. Whitney...
143...	Lakeview...	Ortonville...	Clarence Smith...	Chas. H. Mero...	Henry Van Inwegen...	Frank E. Randall...
144...	Bird Island...	Bird Island...	Joseph S. Bowler...	Wm. P. Fowle...	Edward H. Keenan...	Albert Brown...
145...	McLrose...	McLrose...	A. A. Whitney...	J. E. Campbell...	E. L. Hedin...	A. G. Barton...
146...	Benton...	Lake Benton...	John B. Russell...	Henry Potter...	Thaddeus R. Cummings...	Charles M. Morse...
147...	Canby...	Canby...	John Moore...	Mari Panton...	O. J. Holt...	R. M. Strong...
148...	Quarry...	Pipestone...	A. L. Hall...	C. W. Snere...	T. C. Arnold...	John N. Ives...
149...	Guardian...	Brownton...	E. W. Rossmann...	Wm. A. Wallace...	Wm. H. Gilbert...	Isaac Lincoln...
150...	Warren...	Warren...	Daniel W. Guptil...	Libanus White...	L. W. Noble...	
U. D.	Ionic...	Olivia...	F. P. Seeger...	J. W. Gregg...	L. R. Smith...	
U. D.	Chaska...	Chaska...	A. G. Descent...	A. W. Coats...		
U. D.	Frontier...	Breckenridge...				

## APPENDIX D.

## SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
Anoka.....	Anoka.....	30	Anoka.
Becker.....	Mt. Tabor.....	106	Detroit.
Benton.....	Unity.....	93	Sauk Rapids.
Big Stone.....	Lake View.....	142	Ortonville.
Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	12	Mankato.
	Joppa.....	76	Garden City.
	Bethel.....	103	Lake Crystal.
Brown.....	Josephus.....	128	Mapleton.
	Keystone.....	94	Sleepy Eye.
	Charity.....	98	New Ulm.
	Watertown.....	50	Watertown.
Carver.....	Carver.....	111	Carver.
	Humboldt.....	132	Norwood.
	Chaska.....	U. D.	Chaska.
Canby.....	Canby.....	147	Canby.
Chippewa.....	Sunset.....	109	Montevideo.
Chisago.....	Zion.....	55	Taylor's Falls.
Clay.....	Moorhead.....	126	Moorhead.
Cottonwood.....	Prudence.....	97	Windom.
Crow Wing.....	Aurora.....	100	Brainerd.
Dakota.....	Dakota.....	7	Hastings.
	Mt. Moriah.....	35	Hastings.
	Corinthian.....	67	Farmington.
	Mantorville.....	11	Mantorville.
Dodge.....	Washington.....	38	Concord.
	Huram Abi.....	83	Kasson.
	Relief.....	108	Dodge Center.
Douglas.....	Constellation.....	81	Alexandria.
Faribault.....	Blue Earth Valley.....	27	Winnebago City.
	Blue Earth City.....	57	Blue Earth City.
	Doric.....	87	Wells.
	Preston.....	36	Preston.
Fillmore.....	Meridien.....	56	Chatfield.
	Spring Valley.....	58	Spring Valley.
	Mystic Star.....	67	Rushford.
	Lebanon.....	102	Lanesboro.
Freeborn.....	Western Star.....	26	Albert Lea.
	Red Wing.....	8	Red Wing.
	Arcturus.....	130	Red Wing.
Goodhue.....	Oriental.....	34	Cannon Falls.
	Mystic Tie.....	37	Pine Island.
	Hermon.....	41	Zumbrota.
	Cateract.....	2	Minneapolis, E.
Hennepin.....	Hennepin.....	4	Minneapolis, W.
	Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis, W.
	Khurum.....	112	Minneapolis, W.
	Excelsior.....	113	Excelsior.
	Winslow Lewis.....	125	Osseo.



## SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
	Hokah.....	17	Hokah.
	Caledonia.....	20	Caledonia.
Houston.....	Morning Star.....	29	La Crescent.
	Bownsville.....	73	Brownsville.
	Orient.....	84	Money Creek.
Jackson.....	Good Faith.....	90	Jackson.
Kandiyohi.....	Sharon.....	104	Willmar.
	Orion.....	138	Atwater.
	Sakatah.....	32	Waterville.
Le Sueur.....	Union.....	45	Le Sueur.
	Concord.....	47	Cleveland.
Lincoln.....	Benton.....	146	Lake Benton.
Lyon.....	Delta.....	119	Marshall.
	Hope.....	42	Glencoe.
McLeod.....	Temple.....	59	Hutchinson.
	Guardian.....	149	Brownston.
Marshall.....	Warren.....	150	Warren.
Martin.....	Chain Lake.....	64	Fairmont.
Meeker.....	Golden Fleece.....	89	Litchfield.
Mille Lacs.....	Fraternal.....	92	Princeton.
Morrison.....	Little Falls.....	140	Little Falls.
Murray.....	Currey.....	142	Currie.
	Fidelity.....	39	Austin.
	Lansing.....	72	Lansing.
Mower.....	Eureka.....	75	Le Roy.
	Lafayette.....	116	Brownsdale.
	Meadow.....	121	Grand Meadow.
	Alma.....	131	Lyle.
Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	54	St. Peter.
Nobles.....	Fraternity.....	101	Worthington.
	Rochester.....	21	Rochester.
Olmsted.....	Pleasant Grove.....	22	Pleasant Grove.
	Ashlar.....	61	Eyota.
	High Forest.....	85	High Forest.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Falls.....	99	Fergus Falls.
Polk.....	Crookston.....	141	Crookston.
Pipestone.....	Quarry.....	148	Pipestone.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	3	St. Paul.
	Ancient Landmark.....	5	St. Paul.
Red Wood.....	Antiquity.....	91	Red Wood Falls.
	Walnut.....	136	Walnut Station.
Renoville.....	Bird Island.....	144	Bird Island.
	Ionic.....	U. D.	Olivia.
Rock.....	Ben Franklin.....	114	Lu Verne.
	Faribault.....	9	Faribault.
Rice.....	Social.....	48	Northfield.
	Cannon River.....	52	Morristown.
St. Louis.....	Palestine.....	79	Duluth.
Scott.....	King Hiram.....	31	Jordan.
	King Solomon.....	44	Shakopee.
Sherburne.....	Sherburne.....	95	Elk River.
Sibley.....	Henderson.....	80	Henderson.
	North Star.....	23	St. Cloud.
Stearns.....	Star in the West.....	60	Sauk Center.
	Paynesville.....	71	Paynesville.
	Melrose.....	145	Melrose.

## SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
Steele.....	{ Star in the East.....	33	Owatonna.
	{ Prairie.....	123	Blooming Prairie.
Stevens.....	{ Golden Sheaf.....	133	Morris.
	{ Swift.....	129	Benson.
Swift.....	{ Appleton.....	137	Appleton.
	{ Wapahasa.....	14	Wabasha.
	{ Carnelian.....	40	Lake City.
Wabasha.....	{ Illustrious.....	63	Plainview.
	{ Tyrian.....	86	Mazeppa.
	{ Elgin.....	115	Elgin.
	{ Kellogg.....	122	Kellogg.
Waseca.....	{ Wilton.....	24	Wilton.
	{ Tuscan.....	77	Waseca.
	{ Janesville.....	124	Janesville.
	{ St. Johns.....	1	Stillwater.
Washington.....	{ Acacia.....	50	Cottage Grove.
	{ Golden Rule.....	65	Lakeland.
	{ Newport.....	118	Newport.
Wadena.....	{ Verndale.....	139	Verndale.
Watsonwan.....	{ Madelia.....	66	Madelia.
	{ Libanus.....	96	St. James.
Wilkin.....	{ Frontier.....	U. D.	Breckenridge.
	{ Winona.....	18	Winona.
Winona.....	{ Harmony.....	43	Lewiston.
	{ Evergreen.....	46	Saratoga.
	{ Rising Sun.....	49	St. Charles.
	{ Pickwick.....	110	Pickwick.
	{ Monticello.....	16	Monticello.
	{ Clear Water.....	28	Clear Water.
	{ Star.....	62	Rockford.
Wright.....	{ Howard.....	82	Howard Lake.
	{ Centennial.....	127	Delano.
	{ Cokato.....	134	Cokato.
	{ Nelson.....	135	Buffalo.
Yellow Medicine..	{ Granite.....	117	Granite Falls.

## APPENDIX E.

### DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Districts are hereby established and Deputies therefor appointed as follows, to-wit:

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. W. D. CORNISH, (5,) ST. PAUL.

St. Johns, No.....	1	Mount Moriah, No .....	35
St. Paul, No.....	3	Acacia, No.....	51
Ancient Landmark, No.....	5	Golden Rule, No.....	65
Dakota, No.....	7	Newport, No.....	118

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. C. M. FOOTE, (112,) MINNEAPOLIS.

Cataract, No.....	2	Palestine, No.....	79
Hennepin, No.....	4	Khurum, No.....	112
Minneapolis, No.....	19	Excelsior, No.....	113
Zion, No.....	55	Winslow Lewis, No.....	125

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. SAMUEL E. ADAMS, (16,) MONTICELLO.

Monticello, No.....	16	Fraternal, No.....	92
Clearwater, No.....	28	Sherburne, No.....	95
Anoka, No.....	30	Nelson, No.....	135

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. THOMAS C. SHAPLEIGH, (141.)

North Star, No.....	23	Crookstone, No.....	141
Star in the West, No.....	60	Melrose, No.....	145
Constellation, No.....	81	Warren, No.....	150
Corner Stone, No.....	99		

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. C. W. RICKERSON, (82,) HOWARD LAKE.

Watertown, No.....	50	Golden Fleece, No.....	89
Star, No.....	62	Centennial, No.....	127
Howard, No.....	82	Cokato, No.....	134

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. WILLIAM J. MUNRO, (133,) MORRIS.

Paynesville, No.....	71	Golden Sheaf, No.....	133
Sharon, No.....	104	Orion, No.....	138
Swift, No.....	129	Breckenridge, No.....	U. D.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. ALBERT MARDEN, (98,) NEW ULM.

Antiquity, No.....	91	Walnut, No.....	136
Keystone, No.....	94	Benton, No.....	146
Charity, No.....	98	Canby, No.....	147
Delta, No.....	119		

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. THOS. MONTGOMERY, (54,) ST. PETER.

Mankato, No.....	12	Joppa, No.....	76
Union, No.....	45	Henderson, No.....	80
Concord, No.....	47	Bethel, No.....	108
Nicollet, No.....	54	Josephus, No.....	128
Madelia, No.....	66		

## NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. CHARLES A. WRIGHT, (77,) WASECA

Wilton, No.....	24	Tuscan, No.....	77
King Hiram, No.....	31	Carver, No.....	111
Sakatah, No.....	32	Janesville, No.....	124

## TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. L. A. HANCOCK, (8,) RED WING.

Red Wing, No.....	8	Carnelian, No.....	40
Wapahasa, No.....	14	Pickwick, No.....	110
Winona, No.....	18	Kellogg, No.....	122
Morning Star, No.....	29	Arcturus, No.....	130

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. L. W. NEEDHAM, (49,) RISING SUN.

Harmony, No.....	43	Ashlar, No.....	61
Evergreen, No.....	46	Illustrious, No.....	63
Rising Sun, No.....	49	High Forest, No.....	85
Meridian, No.....	56	Elgin, No.....	115

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

A. LA DUE, (11,) MANTORVILLE.

Mantorville, No.....11	Herman, No.....41
Rochester, No.....21	Huram Abi, No.....83
Pleasant Grove, No.....22	Tyrian, No.....86
Mystic Tie, No.....37	Relief, No.....108
Washington, No.....38	

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

EUGENE W. TRASK, (20,) CALEDONIA.

Hokah, No.....17	Mystic Star, No.....69
Calidonia, No.....30	Brownsville, No.....73
Preston, No.....36	Orient, No.....84
Spring Valley, No.....58	Lebanon, No.....102

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. L. WEST, (39,) AUSTIN.

Fidelity, No.....39	Lafayette, No.....116
Lansing, No.....72	Grand Meadow, No.....121
Eureka, No.....75	Alma, No.....131

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. A. KEISTER, (57,) BLUE EARTH CITY.

Western Star, No.....26	Chain Lake, No.....64
Blue Earth Valley, No.....27	Doric, No.....87
Blue Earth City, No.....57	Good Faith, No.....90

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. M. D. CRAFT, (67,) FARMINGTON.

Faribault, No.....9	Cannon River, No.....52
Star in the East, No.....33	Corinthian, No.....67
Oriental, No.....34	Prairie, No.....123
Social, No.....48	

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS C. BIVINS, (100,) BRAINERD.

Unity, No.....93	Moorhead, No.....126
Aurora, No.....100	Verndale, No.....139
Mt. Tabor, No.....106	Little Falls, No.....140

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. P. FITCH, (42,) GLENCOE.

Hope, No.....42	Humboldt, No.....132
King Solomon, No.....44	Guardian, No.....149
Temple, No.....59	Chaska.....U. D.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH S. BOWLER, (144,) BIRD ISLAND.

Sunset, No.....109	Bird Island, No.....144
Granite, No.....117	Ionic, No.....U. D.
Appleton, No.....137	Kodahiya, No.....U. D.
Lake View, No.....143	

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

C. H. SMITH, WORTHINGTON.

Lebanus, No.....96	Ben. Franklin, No.....114
Prudente, No.....97	Currie, No.....142
Fraternity, No.....101	Quarry, No.....148

Deputies will observe the resolution of the Grand Lodge, adopted 1874, found on page 36 of the printed proceedings of that year.

C. HENRY BENTON,  
Grand Master.



## APPENDIX G.

## REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

The undersigned special committee, to whom was referred the matter of the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Utah, and its Representative, R. . W. . Past Deputy Grand Master Aaron Goodrich, near the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota, have examined the case, and believe they cannot more acceptably discharge the duty they owe to the parties interested, and immediately concerned, the craft everywhere and to themselves, than by presenting the record respectively made by said Grand Lodge and its Representative, which is hereunto appended, with the recommendation that the same appear without comment in the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally and respectfully submitted,

C. W. NASH,  
GROVE B. COBLEY,  
C. H. BENTON,  
Committee.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

(The following papers have been privately printed, for the purpose of facilitating an interchange of opinions, between the parties concerned. The Grand Lodge of Utah, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, being thus far the only parties addressed.)

## GRAND LODGE REPRESENTATION.

WHAT IS IT? WHAT SHALL IT BE?

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, October 28th, 1881.

*To the M. . W. . Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren, of the Grand Lodge of Utah :*

BROTHERS :—As your Representative, residing near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, it becomes my duty to give you an account of my steward-

have been aware of the magnitude and character of his household)—  
 “Magnified Solomon exceedingly in the sight of all Israel, and bestowed upon him such royal majesty as had not been on any King before him in Israel.”

Masonry is not a religious institution in the Christian acceptation of the term, yet Christian ministers, after receiving masonic degrees, occasionally treat the subject thus:

“The entire system of Free or Speculative Masonry is contained in the Bible. The Bible is the Mason’s “Great Light,” it is his “Polar Star,” his “Chart,” his “Book of the Law,” his “Constitution,” without the Bible there is no Masonry. The Bible is the whole of Masonry.”—(Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, 1875.)

I am not advised that our brethren in Utah have gone after strange gods, yet if they have done the things they ought not to have done, let these clerical teachings, in conjunction with that Divine command.

“Take unto thee other wives and concubines, and beget sons and daughters,” so plead for them “like angels trumpet tongued,” that each brother, whether sojourning in Utah, Minnesota, throughout the whole land, may receive his just proportion of the blessing pronounced upon the peace makers; then—

“Teach me to feel another’s woe,  
 To hide the fault I see,  
 The mercy I to others show,  
 That mercy show to me.”

Brothers of the Grand Lodge, I am, as ever,

Fraternally yours,

AARON GOODRICH,

Representing the Grand Lodge of Utah.

ST. PAUL, January 12th, 1881.

(Such is the record styled: “Your recent printed circular,” which was at the same time, mailed to the parties above named, and to none other; at which, to my surprise, the craft in Utah became indignant.)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, NOV. 28th, 1881.

*Hon. Aaron Goodrich, St. Paul, Minnesota:*

R. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER—Your recent printed circular having given offense to the Masonic Fraternity of Utah, I am directed by the Most Worshipful Philip Henry Emerson, Grand Master of Masons in Utah, to request you to return to this office the Commission, dated March 7th, 1877, under which you have held the office of Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah near the Grand East of Minnesota, the duties of which

you have not fulfilled in accordance with the demands of the Grand Lodge and Craft in Utah.

Fraternally yours,

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,  
Grand Secretary.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, December 15th, 1881.

*Christopher Diehl, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah:*

R. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER.—That any reference I may make to your note of the 28th *ultimo*, as well as to my communication to which it refers, (as:—"of recent date," a sign of the zodiac having been passed between its supposed reception and answer,) may be clearly comprehended, I shall quote from either as occasion may suggest, thence the candid reader may estimate the value and amount of rancor a well intended statement may have inspired in the minds and consciences of the Masonic Fraternity of Utah, ever mindful of that charity and brotherly love which is supposed to pervade the Order everywhere. You say:—

"Hon. Aaron Goodrich:

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER:—Your recent printed circular having given offense to the Masonic Fraternity of Utah, I am directed by the Most Worshipful Philip Henry Emerson, Grand Master of Masons in Utah, to request you to return to this office the Commission, dated March 7th, 1877, under which you have held the office of Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, near the Grand East of Minnesota."

Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions in every act done or effort made to represent the fraternity of Utah near the Grand East of Minnesota, I can but regret that these acts and intentions are supposed to have so signally failed, while I contemplated no evil, I am yet grieved at the thought of having given offense to the humblest brother in Utah, hence I ask that the offending communication be placed in one scale, and the indignation it may have inspired, in the other, and thus fairly weighed against each other; as charity thinketh no evil, I would not impute:—

"Evil to him who evil thinks."

Yet be assured that I would not prolong my relations with Utah, they are not to me

"As pleasant as the hand of brother in a foreign land."

To the end therefore, that I may surely be relieved from further responsibility in this behalf, I hereby *tender my resignation* as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah near the Grand East of Minnesota, and earnestly ask that this resignation be accepted without delay. I prefer this course to that proposed by the Most Worshipful Philip

Henry Emerson, inasmuch as I am anxious to create a vacancy in the office in question, hence I prefer the substance to the shadow.

"The commission is not the appointment," neither is it the office, hence, whether that instrument be withheld, returned, lost or destroyed, the office remains unaffected thereby, an act once done, cannot be made to appear as not having been done; yet I would send you said commission could I put my hand upon it, not regarding it as a *Palladium*, not having seen it for years, I know not where to look, it is possible that I filed it with the Grand Secretary as a testimony in Israel, should I discover it, I shall surely send it to you.

Does the second count in your indictment square with your sense of Masonic justice? It seems to have been created for foreign consumption, or "to cover accidents," apparently conscious that my "recent printed circular," did not justify the contemplated action of Grand Master Emerson, in alluding to me as your Representative, you say:—

"The duties of which you have not fulfilled in accordance with the *demands* (these italics are mine) of the Grand Lodge and craft in Utah."

This statement, if not intended, is certainly calculated to deceive, you, as Secretary, are undoubtedly well aware of the fact, that I have received no instructions, neither have I heard of any request, "demands," admonition or warning, from the Grand Lodge or craft in Utah, no member of the Order from that jurisdiction having communed with me, in any way or manner, upon any subject, in the remotest degree pertaining to masonry—from the receipt of the commission in question, up to the period of its attempted withdrawal, what "demands" have been made upon me by the Grand Lodge and craft in Utah, or by either, expressed or implied, to which I have not responded? What "duties" incident to said office have I "not fulfilled"?

Whether the statements contained in this second count, be regarded as assertions of pretended facts, or as *innuendoes*, they apparently fall so far below the masonic standard of good faith, as to be painful to contemplate, if *insinuations* of something you do not charge and cannot prove, should you not withdraw them? On the other hand, if they stand as charges, you have made them, the *onus probandi* is upon you, and I demand the proof.

My appointment to the position in question was without my knowledge or procurement; I did not then know one mason in Utah; had I believed it possible for an officer of your Grand Lodge thus to treat a brother who had never harmed him, I should most certainly have declined the proffered honor. If he who condemned the stranger without trial, was justly abhorred by barbarians, how shall we regard him who would stigmatize a brother intending no evil, unconscious of harm, unadmonished and unheard?

In conclusion, I desire that the following extracts from the offending letter, speak for themselves; if that paper contains aught in conflict with these extracts, I have not thus far been able to make the discovery :—

*"To the M<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Honored as the chosen Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, it has seemed to me meet that I say to the craft here assembled, that our Order is prosperous in Utah, and that the brethren of that Territory entertain kindly feelings for the craft in Minnesota."

Then I expressed the hope :—

"That each brother, whether sojourning in Utah, Minnesota, throughout the whole land, might receive his just proportion of the blessing pronounced upon the peace makers;" (and said) then—

"Teach me to feel another's woe,  
To hide the fault I see,  
The mercy I to others show,  
That mercy show to me."

Not dreaming of misapprehension or distortion, I defined my action thus :

"This communication was intended as a kindly greeting, inspired by the hope of bringing the brethren of each jurisdiction nearer to the altars and fires of the other, asking the performance of no act whereby the one might be prejudiced or the other benefited, save in the establishment of a more free and friendly intercourse and the exercise of common courtesy."

When sentiments and purposes thus declared and explained, shall be thus regarded and requited by the Masonic Fraternity of Utah, I think it high time to "stand from under." Sickness must be my apology for delaying this answer. .

With best wishes for your well being, and that of our Order everywhere, I remain faithfully and fraternally.\*

AARON GOODRICH.

\*On the 20th of December, 1881, Grand Secretary Diehl informed me that he had forwarded the above communication to Grand Master Emerson, since which no tidings have reached me from Utah, April 10th, 1882.

A. G.

## APPENDIX H.

## Foreign Correspondence.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

The Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee fraternally submits the annual report.

The transactions of the Grand Lodges hereinafter named have been received, and are reported upon in the following pages ;— it is much to be regretted that the list is not full :

Alabama.....	December, 1880	New Jersey.....	January, 1881
Arkansas.....	December, 1880	New York.....	June, 1881
Connecticut.....	January, 1881	North Carolina....	December, 1880
California.....	October, 1881	Nevada.....	June, 1881
Colorado.....	September, 1881	New Mexico.....	January, 1881
Canada.....	July, 1881	New Brunswick.....	April, 1881
Delaware.....	October, 1880	Nova Scotia.....	June, 1881
District Columbia..	November, 1880	New South Wales .....	1881
Illinois.....	October, 1881	Ohio.....	October, 1880
Iowa.....	June, 1881	Oregon.....	June, 1881
Idaho.....	September, 1881	Pennsylvania.....	December, 1881
Kansas.....	October, 1881	Prince Edwards Island..	June, 1881
Louisiana.....	February, 1881	Quebec.....	September, 1881
Maine.....	May, 1881	Rhode Island.....	May, 1881
Massachusetts.....	December, 1880	South Carolina....	December, 1881
Maryland.....	November, 1881	Tennessee.....	November, 1881
Michigan.....	January, 1881	Texas.....	December, 1881
Missouri.....	October 1881	Utah.....	November, 1881
Mississippi.....	February, 1881	Vermont.....	June, 1881
Montana.....	October, 1879	Washington Territory..	June, 1881
Manitoba.....	February, 1881	Wisconsin.....	June, 1881
New Hampshire.....	May, 1881	W. Virginia.....	November, 1881

Following the alphabetical arrangement we commence with—

ALABAMA, 1880.

The Sixtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery, December 6th, 7th and 8th, 1880.

Rev. Henry Clay Tompkins, M. . W. . G. . M. . presiding.

Two hundred and one lodges represented.

Four hundred and twenty-six on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note—

1st. It is not necessary that the minutes of a lodge should be signed by either the W. . M. . or the brother occupying the chair *pro tem.*, unless there is some by-law of the particular lodge requiring it to be done. The signature of the Secretary is sufficient.

2nd. After a brother has been once regularly tried for an offense, he cannot be again tried for the same offense, unless by order of the Grand Lodge, or unless it is made to appear to the lodge having jurisdiction of the cause, that new and important testimony, unknown to the lodge at the time of the first trial, has been discovered.

3rd. Where a petition for initiation has been received and acted on and the candidate rejected, a motion to reconsider and take another ballot may be immediately entertained, unless forbidden by some by-law of the lodge; but such motion must be considered, and the ballot taken at the same communication at which the candidate is rejected, and cannot be considered at the subsequent communication. Such matter cannot be brought before the lodge at a subsequent communication, except by the filing of another petition, which second petition must be received, referred, and acted upon, in the same manner as the first one presented.

4th. Where a brother has been suspended for non-payment of dues, and desires a dimit, he must first pay to his lodge all dues that accrued against him up to the date of his suspension, and also all dues accruing during the time of his suspension, before his application can be acted upon.

5th. Where a petition for initiation has been balloted upon, and a black ball cast, and the Master orders a second ballot, if upon such second ballot a black ball is found in the box, it is the duty of the Master to declare the candidate rejected. He should not, and cannot, permit another ballot.

6th. The use of insulting and abusive language in writing or speaking of a brother is a masonic offense; so, also, is sending to him a challenge

to fight a duel with deadly weapons. The fact that the brothers engaged afterwards settle the difficulty between themselves, does not relieve the offender from the liability to answer to the lodge having jurisdiction, but may be considered by such lodge in mitigation of the punishment. A mason who violates his masonic duties not only commits an offense upon the party injured, but brings reproach upon the craft at large.

7th. Masonry does not undertake in any way to interfere with the religious views entertained by a member of the fraternity, however erroneous they may be regarded by a large majority of the craft. But if a mason should habitually, either in public or private, advocate and teach a doctrine which upholds and indorses a relation which is in direct violation of the laws of the land, and the moral sentiment of our civilization—such as polygamy—he would be guilty of a masonic offense.

8th. Where a profane has regularly petitioned for, and been elected to the first degree in masonry, and after such election fails, or refuses, to take the degree, he has no right to have refunded to him the initiation fee, which the constitution requires shall accompany all petitions of initiation

\* \* \* \* \*

10th. Where charges are preferred against a brother and he has been arraigned for trial, such charges become the property of the lodge, and cannot be withdrawn even by the prosecutor, except by the unanimous consent of the brethren present. Any member has a right to insist upon a trial thereupon.

11th. Where a lodge forfeits its charter all of its property of every description escheats to the Grand Lodge; this includes all the dues which have accrued to such lodge against its members, up to the date such forfeiture was declared. One who was a member of such lodge at the time the forfeiture was declared, upon paying the Grand Secretary all the dues that had accrued against him to it, at the time of such forfeiture, is entitled to receive a certificate, which will authorize him to apply to any other lodge for affiliation.

\* \* \* \* \*

13th. There is no masonic regulation which prohibits the Chaplin from closing his prayer with the words "*for Christ sake.*" Whether or not it is proper to do so must be determined by each lodge for itself, from the circumstances surrounding the lodge. No brother should use in a lodge a form of prayer to which another brother has conscientious objections; but, as stated above, this is a matter to be regulated by each particular lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

16th. Where one has received the E. A. degree in a lodge, and sub-



sequently receives a certificate authorizing him to apply to any other lodge for advancement, and he makes such application and is rejected, if he afterwards moves out of the jurisdiction of the lodge rejecting him, and desires to make application to the lodge in his new jurisdiction, it is not necessary that he should obtain the consent of such rejecting lodge to entitle him to make such application.

\* \* \* \* \*

21st. The dues of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, cannot be paid after his death so as to entitle him to a masonic burial.

\* \* \* \* \*

23rd. A lodge, which tries one of its members and finds him guilty of an offense against masonic law, but fails to assess any punishment against him, is grossly derelict in its duty. Its action may, at any time during the same communication be re-considered, provided the constitutional number are present. If it adjourns without assessing any punishment, the Master of the lodge should either order a new trial, or take an appeal to the Grand Lodge. It is his duty to see that the constitution is enforced. One who has been tried and convicted, but upon whom no punishment has been imposed, occupies the position of a mason against whom charges are pending, until the expiration of the time in which an appeal may be taken.

3. We would add to the words—"may be immediately entertained"—in the third line, the words—"provided, no member had retired."

4. It is a new motion that profanes should be required to pay dues to a Mason's Lodge,—one under sentence of suspension is nothing more or less than a profane while under such sentence.

11. How is the Grand Secretary to ascertain the amount of dues chargeable?

13. We have known instances where the use of the words in italics has caused trouble in lodges, yet a majority sustained their use; we hold that it is not admissable for lodges to make any regulation in the subject, as involving sectarian discussion in the lodge, and second, that any mason who has a due appreciation of the scope of masonry would abstain from the use of the words in a tyled lodge.

All of the decisions of the Grand Master were sustained by the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence and approved by the Grand Lodge.

From his conclusion we select; words of wisdom cannot be too often repeated.

In conclusion, my brethren, we have met here for the purpose of deliberating upon, and legislating for, the interests of the craft. Without deliberation, our legislation will not be for its interests. By hasty action, oftentimes, injury is done, that requires much time and labor to heal. It is often, if not always, better to take no action, than to act too hastily, for errors committed in haste are but too frequently discovered too late to remedy them. There is a world of wisdom in the old adage, "that haste makes waste." Let us then truly deliberate, and our action here will always be a source of most pleasant recollection to us, and will redound to the harmony and prosperity of our ancient order.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was, as for several years past, presented by Bro. Oliver S. Beers. He reviews the proceedings of all, but two of the American Grand Lodges, with his usual ability.

In his conclusion we find:

Symbolic Masonry is the foundation, the prophecy and potency of all masonic degrees, of masonic organizations—indeed, all others would inevitably fall without a firm support of its great pillars of "wisdom, strength and beauty." This being so, then why require the parent of masonry to be dependent upon her offspring for life and continuance? Without officers, the lodge can not survive; nor under this rule is a lodge capable of supplying its own officers, for the advocates of the P. M.'s degree require, in effect, and really, too, that the chapter shall supply the lodge with qualified masters and wardens, thus making the blue subservient to the red. This, we think, is a fair though brief statement of the case, and if so, it is "*reductio ad absurdum*" as to the question in controversy. The dependent controlling the original and sustaining organization is a reversal of all order in government. But if this degree is so essential as a qualification of lodge officers, as its advocates claim, then why not restore it to the lodge, where it originally belonged, and stay this dispute?

We, in Minnesota, suppose that we are following in the footsteps of the fathers as governed by the Ancient Landmarks, viz., those customs and ceremonies in use at the time when the declaration was made, that no change should be made in the Ancient Landmarks.

We ignore the possession of the capitular degree in connection

with the installation ceremonies of a master elect of a symbolic lodge, the party being in possession of the second degree of the series does not count, but is prepared for the installation ceremonies without reference to it, and so on the other hand, our chapters makes no distinction in the work because the candidate is or has been master of a lodge.

The Holy Royal Arch or completion of the "masters part" was introduced to supply a deficiency and could be given only to masters; at that period the only master masons were those who were or had been master of a lodge, hence such were the only ones who were authorized to be the recipients of the additional ceremonies, to complete the degree.

Very soon after the organization of the Grand Lodge in its present form, the institution became popular, and pressure became so great that the fathers of the day were obliged to devise a plan to increase the number of master masons without disturbing the harmony of the lodges by an every day election of a new presiding officer. At the same time the idea that only a master of a lodge was eligible to the Holy Royal Arch was preserved; ambition soon found a way of evasion by the creating of a new degree, which was termed Chair Master or Past Master's degree; created for a purpose, it should be—if preserved—regarded only as a preliminary, and not accorded the rank which is due to an election by a lodge of its presiding officer.

M. W. Henry Clay Tompkins, Grand Master.

R. W. Daniel Sayre, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected, both of Montgomery.

Bro. Oliver S. Beers, Mobile, continued as Chairmon of Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### ARKANSAS, 1880.

The Forty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was held at Little Rock, November 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1882.

M. W. George Thornburgh, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and seventy-six lodges represented.

Three hundred and seventy-six on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master embraced a very wide range—some may think too wide, but it is interesting and practical.

Among the decisions reported we note—

1. If a brother is too poor to pay dues the lodge may remit part or all; and if he is worthy, this should be done. Never suspend a member because he is too poor to pay dues.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. A deacon is absent on installation day. Is it necessary to have dispensation to install him? Answer. No. The W. M. can do it at any meeting.

\* \* \* \* \*

7. A brother at Indian Bay asks: "Can a deceased brother, who was suspended at the time of his death, be reinstated now by vote of the lodge?" Answer. Yes; upon his personal application.

8. The Grand Master cannot authorize the withdrawal of a petition for initiation after it has been regularly referred, in order to save the applicant the mortification of a rejection.

9. Question. "Why is it necessary to spread the ballot after an unfavorable report on a petition for initiation?" Answer. Because the report is verbal, and no where made a record of. To stop there would leave no record of the rejection, but the ballot is spread and the applicant is rejected, and no one knows who did it; whereas, if the committee's report was entered on record and the candidate declared rejected upon that, then the minutes would show just who did it.

10. A member was very sick and in the fear of death, sent for a Catholic priest, and, in order to receive the benefit of the ordinances of the church, he promised to renounce masonry. But he got well, and desires to return to the lodge. He says he wants to live in the lodge and die in the Catholic faith. Should he be expelled? Answer. Masonry proscribes no man on account of his politics or religion. If a Catholic wants to be a mason, let him be, and we will not imitate the bigotry of the Romish Church by requiring our members to renounce everything else in order to remain with us. Masonry is founded on broad principles, and men of all nations, politics and religion find a safe retreat and quiet rest in our lodges. If a member wants to renounce masonry from principle, and asks to be expelled, he will be accommodated, but so long as he comes to us a consistent brother, asking our association, we will not cast him off, but extend to him the right of brotherly love and try to remove his supersti-

tions, until, perchance, he may live above a slavish fear of death without ceremony.

\* \* \* \* \*

22. A mason has no right to violate the chastity of a Master Mason's daughter under the plea that others have had illicit intercourse with her. To her father's brother she is chaste, though she may not be to non-masons, and their wrong will not excuse his crime.

The committee on "masonic law and usage," to which the decisions of the Grand Master were referred, as to No. 7 reported:

Masons residing abroad who may read the very interesting address of the Grand Master, and who may not know that he occasionally indulges in playful wit and humor, for which he is gifted, may come to the erroneous conclusion, on reading his answer to the above question, that he has become a convert to Spiritualism, and believe that the shade of a departed mason, suspended while living, might return to earth and make a personal application to his lodge for reinstatement.

The committee beg leave to assure brethren abroad that our Grand Master is yet in his right mind, and that, in the above playful answer, he meant to decide that "as the tree falls, so it must lie," and, so understanding the decision, we recommend its approval.

The interest in masonry in our sister jurisdiction has received a new impetus, much of which is due to the active exertions of the Grand Master; within two years the attendance of representatives has almost doubled and the revenue increased fifty per cent.

Report of Foreign Correspondence not printed.

M. W. J. H. Van Hoose, Fayetteville, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Luke E. Barber, Little Rock, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1881.

The Tenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was held at Victoria, June 18th, 1881.

M. W. Eli Harrison, G. M., presiding.

Six lodges represented.

Nine on the roll.

We have not received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Scotland from which the following was incorporated in the Grand Master's address—we copy because a matter of interest :

“ I am sure it would afford you, Most Worshipful Grand Sir, very great satisfaction to be present at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of all India. You would there meet, not only the Parsees, whose national costumes have not unfrequently been seen in this hall, but Musselmen of both sects, Hindoos, Jews, Arabs, Portuguese, Indoo-Europeans and Europeans, and you would fully appreciate the intelligent interest which they all take in the work of the Lodge.”

Transactions of local interest.

On Sunday, June 19th, the Grand Lodge “ in regalia ” marched in procession, and attended divine service in the Presbyterian Church. The sermon delivered upon the occasion is included in the printed proceedings.

M. . W. . Coote M. Chambers, Victoria, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Edgar Crow Baker, Laurel Point, Victoria, re-appointed Grand Secretary

### COLORADO, 1881.

The Twenty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, September 20th and 21st, 1881.

M. . W. . Lawrence N. Greenleaf, G. . M. ., presiding.

Twenty-seven lodges represented.

Thirty-eight on the roll.

Nine dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note—

7. Master Masons raised in a lodge U. . D. . have all the rights and privileges of those named in the dispensation.

8. Lodges U. . D. . cannot grant dimitts.

9. A member of a lodge U. . D. . cannot withdraw his dimit filed with the petition for dispensation ; it is a part of the record.

\* \* \* \* \*

12. The signature of the W. . M. . is not essential to the validity of a dimit if signed by the secretary and under seal.

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted :

"The subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge shall not receive the petition of any candidate who has not resided in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge twelve calendar months before such application be made and twelve calendar months within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which application is made."

Transactions of local interest.

M. . W. . Robert A. Quillian, Walesburg, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### CONNECTICUT, 1881.

The Ninety-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at New Haven, January 19th and 20th, 1881.

M. . W. . John H. Barlow, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and eleven lodges represented.

One hundred and twenty on the roll.

"Crying evil"—an extract from the address of the Grand Master—

In my visits to, and correspondence with several of the lodges that I have been called to aid in harmonizing irritating matters, which, in some instances, threatened even the existence of the lodge, I have been pained to find a practice too often indulged by the members which is utterly beneath the character of a gentleman, much less the true mason. Often (as if to shield themselves from any possible consequences,) conclude the information by telling you "This is on the square." I have not words to express my reproof for the misguided brother who would thus degrade one of our most bounden duties to so vile a purpose. Such brothers seem to have praise for no one. The teachings of our order find no abiding-place in their bosoms, but in its stead are envy, jealousy, and all uncharitableness.

Experience of this kind forcibly admonishes us that in the past we have been gathering into the garner too many tares with the wheat. Let us heed the lesson.

The unfortunate difficulties between the Grand Lodges of New York and Connecticut have not been settled.

The report on Foreign Correspondence—as heretofore—was presented by Bro. J. K. Wheeler, as a prophet our worthy brother is not a success, it is strange that one of his experience should venture a prediction upon the matter,. He says in the preface to his report.

We announce in our introduction, that our report will be necessarily short, as compared with former years, as we do not intend to exceed fifty pages, including quotations.

Well, he succeeded in confining his report to seventy-two pages, and an admirable one at that.

M. . W. . James McCormick, Windsor, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . J. K. Wheeler, Hartford, re-elected Grand Secretary and is also Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee.

### CALIFORNIA, 1881.

The Thirty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California was held at San Francisco, October 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1881.

R. . W. . Samuel C. Denson, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and ninety-seven lodges represented.

Two hundred and sixty-one on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges were issued during the year.

From the address of the Grand Master we select—

In my judgment each Subordinate Lodge should be permitted to manage its own affairs, so far as may be consistent with the good of the craft; but when a lodge, having a limited membership and no considerable accumu-



lation of funds, reduced its monthly dues to twenty-five cents, I felt constrained to withhold my consent to the amendment to its by-laws providing for the reduction. Doubtless the payment of dues frequently becomes an onerous burden upon many a good mason, and possibly the dues in some lodges are now maintained at too high a figure; but certainly every lodge should have a secure and reliable income sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses, and keep something in the treasury for emergencies and works of charity.

\* \* \* \* \*

A somewhat singular case arose in Janesville Lodge, No. 232, and my advice was called for in the premises. In conferring the third degree upon a candidate, and just as he was being instructed in the guard and sign, he was seized with sudden illness and had to be removed from the lodge room and carried to his home, where he continued for some time to be so sick that his life was in great peril. The lodge thereupon desired to know the status of the afflicted brother, his rights and privileges, and the duties of the craft and lodge toward him. My decision was that, since the brother had taken the \* \* \* \*, which made him a \* \* \* \* the was entitled, for all purposes of charity and relief, to be considered and treated, and in case of his death was entitled to masonic burial; and that, when his health was sufficiently restored, it was the duty of the lodge to begin where its proceedings were interrupted and impart to him that to which he is already entitled. But it being feared that, even if he survived his severe illness, he might not sufficiently recover all his faculties to conform to the ritual in the remaining portions of the degree, the lodge desired to know what then would be his status; and to this I answered—"He is a Master Mason, and entitled to be so considered for certain purposes; but, not having been fully instructed, he is not a member of the lodge, and cannot sit in a Master Mason's Lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

Several lodges have made inquiries as to the proper course to pursue where a candidate has been initiated, and, after waiting several years without apparent cause, he presented himself for advancement. My reply to all has been, that after taking proper care to ascertain whether or not, in the meantime, any valid objection to advancement has arisen, the candidate, if worthy and well qualified, should be advanced, and that where he was originally elected to the three degrees, an additional ballot was not necessary or proper.

It is not strange that the session of the Grand Lodge lasted five days, the report of the Grand Secretary—a model document, by the way—covers twelve pages of the proceedings, requiring at

least that time to consider the various topics treated of, embracing nearly the whole scope of matter legislated upon.

In California the use of the term "Inspector," which we regard as more appropriate than our term of "District Deputies," briefs of their reports cover eight pages of the address, through these reports the Grand Lodge becomes fully advised of the condition of each of the subordinates.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge, resolutions were adopted looking to the establishing of a "Widow and Orphans Home," and a committee appointed to report a plan for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution.

We present an extract from the report of the committee—

They propose an act of incorporation, under our general laws, substantially like that which will be found hereinafter. It will be seen that they recommend a board of fifteen directors, six of whom shall be the elective of Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, and nine of whom shall be chosen by that body and so classified that three shall go out of office in each year; all subsequent terms to be for three years. They would make the home in all respects an appendage of the Grand Lodge, and at all times subject to its control. The Grand Master is to be the president, and the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary are to hold those offices respectively in the corporation. Reports are to be made to the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication. While they believe the Grand Officers and other directors will cheerfully give their time and services to this institution, they think that necessary traveling expenses of those who attend the meetings of the board should be paid, and they have so provided. It may be a question whether these should be paid out of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, or from the general fund of the Grand Lodge. The former is recommended, but the brethren can change that if so desired.

\* \* \* \* \*

That there may be no necessary delay in making provision for such destitute widows and orphans as may be recommended to the board of directors, it has been provided that they may rent and furnish some suitable building for that purpose, or may make temporary arrangements with some home or asylum that may now be in successful operation in our State.

The sources of revenue will be donations, and these the committee trust will be immediate and bountiful; bequests, and they hope that many a legacy may be received; an Endowment Fund, which they recommend shall be commenced at an early day; Life Memberships, of one hundred

dollars each, and if Kentucky could find more than one thousand brethren willing to do that much for the widows and orphans, we certainly should have at least half that number in California; and honorary and regular members contributing a stated sum annually. For the immediate use of the directors, the committee recommend a transfer of one thousand dollars from the Reserve Fund to that for the widows and orphans; and they also recommend a per capita tax for this year of ——— cents for each Master Mason borne upon the rolls of the lodges. The two sources, they believe, would be sufficient until the next Communication of the Grand Lodge, when the light of actual experience can guide our successors to more definite action.

Final action was deferred until the next session.

In connection, the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be requested to issue circulars to the lodges in this jurisdiction, asking for answers to the following questions—such answers to be returned to the Grand Secretary with the annual returns from the lodge:

1. How many widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons (so far as can be ascertained,) are living within the jurisdiction of your lodge?
2. How many of these may be classed as indigent and proper to be cared for in the proposed Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home?

The Report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, it would be supererogation to say more than it was presented by Bro. William Henry Hill.

Under the head of Minnesota, commenting on a decision of Grand Master Wells, he says:

This decision was in conformity to the law, as it prevails in Minnesota, and the Grand Master argues in favor of its justice and propriety. Our own law is the opposite of this, and is based upon the common sense and equitable rule that when the Grand Longe has reversed the entire action of the subordinate lodge, and thus, in effect, pronounced the alleged culprit innocent of the charges made, it should do full justice to the accused party and place him in the same situation he would have occupied had his lodge acquitted him on the trial. We submit that this rule is in consonance with the eternal law of justice, masonic and otherwise, rather than the harsher one that prevails in Minnesota. We see that a proposition,

similar to our own law, was offered and laid over until the next Communication.

M. . W. . Clay W. Taylor, Shaster, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Alex G. Abell, San Francisco, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### CANADA, 1881.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at Hamilton, July 13th and 14th, 1881.

M. . W. . James A. Henderson, G. . M. ., presiding.

Three hundred and fifty-five lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty-five on the roll.

Nine dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Lodge of Canada is taking the preliminaries, looking to the establishing of an asylum or home for the widows and orphans.

Large amount of business of local interest was transacted.

No Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . James Moffat, London, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . J. J. Mason, Hamilton, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1880.

The Seventieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held at Washington, November 10th, 1880.

M. . W. . Jos. S. McCoy, G. . M. ., presiding.

Twenty-one lodges represented.

Twenty-five on the roll.

Transactions of local interest.

We present an extract from the Installation Address of M. . W. . N. D. Larner, it is worth perusal :

I urge upon you, brethren, the importance of informing yourselves thoroughly in all matters laid down in our constitution for your guidance ; for it is impossible for any one to govern a masonic lodge properly, who

is not fully conversant with the laws under which he is expected to act. Not only would I urge upon you the great importance of studying the constitution, but also other works on masonry, most of which can be found in our library; but which, I am sorry to say, are permitted to rest upon the shelves, as if they were placed there only to fill up the cases, and not to be used for the instruction of the brethren. Brethren, mark what I say to you: It is necessary that you should read and study more if you desire to attain a position of prominence in the fraternity, to which each and every one has a right to aspire, and which desire, I am free to say, every one should possess. This, I know, brethren, some will say is urging you to be ambitious, and I am free to admit that that is just what I wish you to understand as my meaning; for, in the language of Grand Master Whiting, "a mason who is not ambitious will never make a bright mason." Bear in mind, brethren, that the term "ambitious" as here used, is not intended to mean ambitious to obtain office, for by placing such a construction on the word, in connection with masonry, you are giving to it its lowest and most dangerous application. Look upon it in the sense in which I wish to impress it upon you, viz.: To be ambitious to faithfully discharge your duties to the craft, and so improve yourselves in its teachings that you can be looked upon as one fully imbued with the sublime principles of masonry and capable of expounding its laws, written and unwritten. We have nothing to fear from the profanes, either through their malice or ignorant prejudices, for the usefulness of the principles we have been teaching these many years have been so impressed upon the minds of most of those who are not of us, that they have been convinced of our pure purpose and the good effects our cause has worked. Be not over anxious to increase your numbers, and be particular not to urge any one to come among us, but adhere strictly to the rule to let those who wish to be of you seek and find you in the proper way. Be careful in all cases to see that those whom you accept are made to conform strictly to our laws before advancement, and let not, under any ordinary circumstances, the entreaties of friends of candidates persuade you to advance them faster than the time prescribed by our law. Masonry honors, in the ordinary meaning of the word, no one man above another, and our lodges should not be made a convenience for those who have lived long among us but failed to make application for our degrees until the time arrived for them to leave us, either permanently or for a season, and they believe that it will be to their benefit to be in possession of our degrees. Let not your lodges be made a convenience of by any one.

One peculiar feature with this Grand Lodge is that the receipts and disbursements of each lodge in the jurisdiction is annually published with the proceedings.

Bro. W. R. Singleton presented—for him—a brief report on Foreign Correspondence. under the head of Minnesota he quotes from report of a committee to the Grand Encampment.

In all branches of masonry in this country, the law obtains that a State Grand Body has sole and exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the territory it occupies.

All of which we endorse.

- The question was never raised in a *State* Grand Body except in West Virginia. Certain territory is in legal occupation, a foreign body puts in a claim for that territory, the claim does not give it jurisdiction.

M. . W. . Noble D. Larner, 643 Louisiana Avenue, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Wm R. Singleton, 909 F Street, re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Washington.

#### DELAWARE, 1880.

The Seventy-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand lodge of Delaware was held at Wilmington, October 6th and 7th, 1880.

M. . W. . John Taylor, G. . M. ., presiding.

Twenty lodges represented.

Twenty-nine on the roll.

The following was adopted :

*“ Resolved, That hereafter no subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction shall grant a release to any rejected applicant for initiation.”*

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, comprises but a dozen lines ; a resolution was adopted providing that in future the report should give “ a synopsis of the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges.”

Transactions of local interest.

M. . W. . Joseph W. H. Watson, Newport, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . William S. Hayes, Wilmington, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## ILLINOIS, 1881.

Whew ! but it is ponderous, a *pamphlet* of seven hundred and eighty-one pages ! !—but it has to be gone through with—so :

The Forty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago, October 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1881.

M. : W. : William H. Scott, G. : M. :, presiding.

Six hundred and forty-one lodges represented.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note—

2. A warden of a lodge U. : D. : is not eligible to the office of W. : M. : in a chartered lodge.

3. A petition for the degrees having been given to a committee, and the committee fail to report thereon, and the master appoints a new committee, the petition cannot be balloted upon in a less period than four weeks from the time the same is referred to the second committee.

\* \* \* \* \*

11. The removal of the W. : M. : from this grand jurisdiction into that of another does not destroy his right to represent his lodge in this Grand Lodge.

12. A lodge cannot append standing resolutions to their by-laws to compel their members to wait upon sick brethren, or care for and nurse their families in case of sickness, or furnish a substitute, and in case of refusal or neglect, assess a sum of money equivalent so such service.

The Grand Master says, remarking upon No. 12 :

Brethren, freemasonry does not in any way claim to be a beneficial order or an insurance society.

We never promise the applicant coming to us “ that as a result of his fellowship with us he will receive material aid or financial benefit. We know, of course, my brethren, that the fraternal love that goes out from our altar will never suffer a brother of need or to be destitute or forsaken. We know that the tie that binds him to us is so strong and real that our hearts must ever throb with the pulse-beat of his, and that his sorrow is equally ours.”

Yet we are not to say to the inquirer, by resolutions, that he will be supported and watched over in sickness ; that his family will be our care. We are not to publish our acts of kindness and deeds of charity, but wherever occasions occur, silently and secretly meet our vows, and “ He

that seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." We pass within the veil of secrecy to learn our duty to God and man.

Several petitions for dispensations for new lodges were presented to the Grand Master and in each case refused.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence may be termed somewhat voluminous, covering as it does four hundred and ninety-three pages. We judge that the Grand Lodge does not desire so much information at one time, as it was unanimously :

*"Resolved,* That the Committee on Masonic Correspondence be instructed to limit his report to two hundred and fifty pages of the volume of proceedings of his Grand Lodge.

The report was presented by Bro. John W. Brown—editor of the "Voice of Masonry"—and of course is a good one. Bro. Brown is fearless in the expression of his opinions, for the "faith that is in him," advances his reasons in language so kindly and courteous, that the feelings of those differing are not wounded nor can umbrage be taken, he does not content himself with "it is the law."

Bro. Brown has evidently studied the questions appertaining to the formation of new Grand Lodges.

Under the head of Alabama he says :

We do not concur in all of Bro. Pierson's ideas, nor in all of Bro. Beers, pleadings. We do not assent to their views of jurisdiction, nor to their mode of forming Grand Lodges. We hold that until a legal Grand Lodge is formed and duly acknowledged, jurisdiction is concurrent, and thereafter exclusive. We maintain that a legal Grand Lodge can only be formed by the assent of all of the lodges, which must not be less than three, existing in an unoccupied territory, and that when such assent is given sovereignty is acquired and exclusiveness prevails.

Concurrent jurisdiction of Grand Lodges can only be a fact prior to the formation of a legal Grand Lodge, in the manner above stated. Until that time, all lodges in unoccupied territory have concurrent jurisdiction, and hence one cannot act without the assent of all in forming a Grand Lodge. After a Grand Lodge is legally formed lodges have territorial jurisdiction and not before.

The whole trouble on this question arises out of a misapplication of



principles which, when properly applied, are absolutely correct, but when misapplied are all wrong. For example: There is nothing truer than the exclusiveness of the jurisdiction of a legal Grand Lodge over the mass of its affairs; the error is in claiming such sovereignty prior to its actual acquisition. Also, it is a fact that lodges existing under a legal Grand Lodge have exclusive territorial jurisdiction, while in territory not thus occupied the reverse is true. The error is in applying, before the fact, principle that only can govern after it, and until the fraternity clearly discern the dividing line in this matter, and come squarely up to it, confusion and estrangement will continually exist. As well might we say that an infant is a full grown man, and can perform all the functions and duties of manhood, as hold that sovereignty yet unattained is absolute. Such fallacy, however, is in keeping with much of the masonic action of the day, such as attempting to reinstate a suspended member in all the rights and privileges of the fraternity after he is dead, a thing that can readily be done while he is alive.

Again under the head of Connecticut, we find :

A pertinent inquiry anent this is, when does a Grand Lodge come into existence and acquire sovereignty? We answer: When all of the lodges interested give their assent to and participate in the proceedings of the convention for that purpose. Three lodges cannot form a Grand Lodge when there are other lodges interested and non-assenting, only by the assent of all of the lodges interested can a legal Grand Lodge be formed and constituted. Prior to the formation of a Grand Lodge the jurisdiction of lodges is not territorial but concurrent, and hence their rights and privileges are joint and equal, and no disjoint or unequal action as to their general government can be had, or if had is null and void. That old custom was a good one, as by it lodges knew precisely what was required of them. A somewhat similar restriction now would not be amiss.

And under the head of Iowa :

Right here, is it not pertinent to inquire: Is not the method of forming Grand Lodges in this country one of the most potent means of driving "from us all who will not be enslaved to the unrighteous government of arbitrary force?" Was ever a more unrighteous dogma promulgated than this, that majority of lodges in a territory unoccupied by a Grand Lodge may form a Grand Lodge to which all must submit, or be deemed recusant and declared clandestine, or masonically dead?

Freemasons are free men, and they will not meekly submit to coercion, sequestration and annihilation. They "will not be enslaved to the un-

righteous government of arbitrary force," and will not be identified with an institution that says they shall. They want, and will have, a voice in forming and conducting their government, and he who says nay had better remember what the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all who are loyal thereto.

\* \* \* \* \*

How strange it is, yet different cases make all the difference in the world in the application of principles! Bro. Singleton, of the District of Columbia, having wrongfully asserted that brothers Drummond and Robbins "have been 'simply educated in the belief that the Grand Lodge can override every possible right of lodges and individuals,'" Bro. Parvin congratulates himself that he was not educated in that school, and affirms that he believes "lodges and masons have some rights which even Grand Lodges and Grand Masters should be made to respect," and yet he sustains the three-lodge theory of forming a Grand Lodge, to which all other lodges in the territory, no matter how great their number may be, must submit or be doomed to sequestration and annihilation. In one case, according to his reasoning, every lodge and mason must yield to the behest of an assuming three, or masonically die, and in the other the Grand Lodge and Grand Master must be made to respect their rights. Well that is the inconsistency that even the Parvins have been forced into by too great zeal for the formation of Grand Lodges. Now, we believe that masons, and lodges, and Grand Lodges, and Grand Masters, all have rights, which all are bound to duly respect, and that one of those rights is a voice in the formation of a new Grand Lodge. We do not believe it is within the power of any mason, or number of masons, to assume to form a government to which other masons must submit, regardless of what they may conceive to be their interest in the matter. We do not believe that three or four, nor of ten, nor of any other number of lodges, may assume to control the whole number, regardless of assent. In brief, we do not believe that the right of choice as to forming a Grand Lodge can be alienated, nor that Grand Lodge Sovereignty can be acquired by anything short of unanimous assent.

#### Under Louisiana :

Now, the fact is that in territory unoccupied by a local legal Grand Lodge territorial jurisdiction does not prevail; on the contrary all Grand Lodges, and lodges established by them therein, have concurrent rights and privileges, and consequently cannot act independently or exclusively, but only in unity. To deny this is to deny that Grand Lodges have any right to pronounce upon the regularity of any of the masonic proceedings in such a territory, and to admit that the first Grand Lodge to enter it be-

comes its sole possessor, and exclusive ruler. In other words, to deny it, is to hold that territorial jurisdiction governs before a local legal Grand Lodge is formed, precisely as it does afterward, and consequently that there is no such thing as concurrent rule. There is, then, a radical difference between the unity and the majority theorists as to the lawful method of forming a Grand Lodge. The former fully maintain and support the concurrent rights and privileges of Grand Lodges, and the lodges established by them, in territory unoccupied by a local legal Grand Lodge, while the latter in part sustain and in part deny them. That is to say, they agree that unoccupied territory is common ground, which all Grand Lodges may enter at will, but must leave as soon as a majority of the lodges established by them so decided. Thus they build a hornet's nest, and soon the hornets sting the whole fraternity, if not to death certainly next door to it. They hold to unity in entering, but ignore it in their stay and in their departure. Wherefore? Solely because of their excessive zeal to add another name to the roll of Grand Lodges. Not thus do the unity theorists act. They respect the rights of all, from first to last. They believe that free-will and accord, and brotherly love and unity are of infinitely greater importance than a long roll of Grand Lodges. They favor no coercion, no sequestration, no riding roughshod over their equals, no defiance of joint inalienable rights, no usurpation of authority and no tyranny, but the unity of all, in the bonds of fraternal brotherhood.

They hold that the formation of a Grand Lodge is, necessarily, the joint work of all of the lodges and Grand Lodges interested, because of their concurrent rights and privileges, and that any proceeding disjointly had is null and void. They insist that the work must be in unity or that it cannot be at all, and they are right. The infant boy must develop into full-grown manhood before he can legally enjoy manhood's rights and privileges, and so a Grand Lodge must be duly formed and recognized before it can exercise sovereign powers. It must be composed of all of the lodges interested, by their uncoerced assent, before it can be legally recognized, and failing thus to come into existence, and to acquire exclusive rights and privileges, must be deemed a nullity. If this none "too previous" doctrine had all along prevailed, none of the unfortunate differences which have vexed the masonic world within the last ten, and four times ten, years, would ever have arisen, nor indelibly defaced the masonic escutcheon. Let the New Mexico-Missouri inbroglio be the last of this trailing of the masonic banners in the dust.

#### Under Minnesota :

It certainly is true that a masonic body must legally obtain sovereign power before it can lawfully exercise it. It is equally true that all masonic

allegiance is voluntary, and that lawful masonic government can only be formed and continued on that principle, as the moment it adopts usurping, coercing and sequestering ideas and practices it becomes tyrannous and unmasonic, and an evil which should be resisted by all proper means.

Freemasonry is pre-eminently an institution wherein true freedom is sacred, and wherein no step can be made save by free-will and accord, and, therefore, it never sanctions any arbitrary assumption or exercise of power, which infringes upon the rights of others, and dispossesses them of their property and privileges, but invariably demands that its devotees, no matter how ardent or zealous they may be, shall secure allegiance by the cement of brotherly love and affection, and by strict adherence to the great principles of international, national and State fraternal comity, or unity in love and friendship. Any departure from this, in organizing or continuing a masonic government, it regards as a violation of the dearest and most sacred rights and interests of its Sons of Light, and as destructive of right, and truth, and equity.

Involuntary allegiance to masonic government is a sacrifice of masonic freedom, and a surrender of all masonic rights and privileges. It is an acknowledgment of incapability to exercise the judgment and will in forming and controlling a masonic sovereign power, and an admission that natural and physical restraints are a necessity, when in reality only moral or truly masonic influences should be exercised. More than this, it is a complete sanction of the most hideous idea of government ever proclaimed, namely, that "minorities have no rights which majorities are bound to respect." It is granting that concurrent rights and privileges are a non-entity, and that any two who agree, may subject a third to their whims and caprices; even to the confiscation of all he possesses and the sacrifice of his existence.

This is the logical sequence of the majority theory of forming Grand Lodges, and it is not at all wonderful that every attempt to carry it out creates a rebellion. It is more execrable than any system of vassalage ever perpetrated by man, and, for one, we say it must and shall be stopped, and "the better way" must and shall prevail.

The unity theory is right and will triumph. It claims that a legal Grand Lodge is one which is formed by the assent of all of the lodges interested, and which has received the approval and recognition of the various Grand Lodges. It perfectly respects all rights and interests, and when a Grand Lodge has been formed by its rule, it proclaims that it is in every sense legal, and vested with full sovereignty, which, of course, includes the right of excluding all other similar bodies from its realm.

The unity theory, therefore, takes no exception to the American dogma of Grand Lodge Sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction, when it is rightly

applied. Indeed, under such circumstances, it is as zealous for the dogma as any of its warmest advocates. The hinge is, when does the sovereignty and exclusiveness begin. The majority theories answer, "when the majority so decide," and the unity theorists reply, "when all who are interested do thus agree."

In the majority picture, Freemasonry is crushed into the very dust, while in the unity painting, it is the temple of the beautiful, and the true, and the divine, wherein no sound of ax, or hammer nor of any tool of iron is heard, and whence no sound of discord nor breathing of envy, hatred, malice, or destruction, ever issue.

The contrast is great, and the choice is easy. Brethren, which picture do you prefer? Upon your choice depends the destiny of freemasonry. If you choose the former, you doom your institution to endless death; if the latter, you raise its banners aloft, and in letters of living light inscribe upon its foundations and its entire superstructure, "God and immortality, God, our father, and man, our brother."

\* \* \* \* \*

Bro. Pierson sounds the note of alarm opportunely, for the principle on which those theories are based does menace the stability of every lodge, and, logically enforced, would destroy the sovereignty of every Grand Lodge. Many masons now favor a Supreme Grand Lodge. Now, if three lodges, or a majority of them, can form a legal Grand Lodge, then three Grand Lodges, or a majority of them, can form a Supreme Grand Lodge, and can compel all others to submit or go out of existence. Thus, one of these days, those bodies that are now so very rampant over the idea that "might makes right," and that minorities are nonentities, may find their own prescription going down their own throats without their assent. We think it best to be warned in time, and to establish at once, the unity theory, as then, a Supreme Grand Lodge will never be formed, save it be by the assent of all of the Grand Lodges interested.

#### And of Nebraska—

Minnesota rightfully chose not to play the part of a tyrant, and did all that could possibly be expected by recommending her lodges at Bismarck and Fargo to transfer their allegiance to the proposed Grand Lodge of Dakota. Further than that neither equity nor courtesy could require her to go. On the other hand, she would have been perfectly justifiable in declaring that, unity not having been secured in the attempt to form a Grand Lodge for Dakota, all the proceedings were absolutely null and void, and that all of the concurrent rights and privileges of Grand Lodges and lodges therefore enjoined in that territory were still fully intact and wholly unimpaired. In brief, she would have done perfectly right had she

held that the pre-requisite to sovereignty, the assent of all the lodges interested, not having been gained, no jurisdiction had been acquired, and that neither *de facto* nor *de jure* was the territory occupied by a Grand Lodge.

Under the head of Alabama we find—

Coerced lodge membership, like coerced morality, is not very desirable. Membership by free-will and accord, or by real love of it, is far more acceptable and useful. But, aside from this, masons have rights and privileges of which they cannot be deprived by mere *ipse dixit*, but only by due process of masonic law.

If wilful non-affiliation is un-masonic, and many good brethren believe it is, then it should be dealt with as the code of masonic offenses and trials prescribes. It certainly should not be a matter to be determined by anyone's mere dictum, whether he be Master or Grand Master.

Under the head of Maine he says:

The true position is for Ancient Craft Masonry to stand on its own foundation and be judged by its own merits. It has real worth and dignity, and should disdain all "entangling alliances," all subservience to Orders and *hautes grades*, and all perversions of its principles, aims and purposes. It has the only masonic burial service, and it should defend it against all encroachments and abuses. If a mason prefers to be buried by the Templars, let it be so, and call the service by its right name, to-wit, Templar. In such case, let Master Masons, who are not Templars, honor the occasion by attendance as citizens only.

What we mean by these affirmations is, that there are lines between Ancient Craft Masonry, and Knight Templarism, and the *hautes grades*, which, officially, cannot be crossed, however friendly the individuals composing each may be. We are a Knight Templar, and a 32 degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and as friendly to both as we can be, under the circumstances, but we do not believe in uniting them officially with Ancient Craft Masonry, as they need no such bolstering, but can and should exist independently, courting and receiving favor solely upon their own virtues.

To the autocracy of the *hautes grades* we always have objected, and in tend to object. We believe in free government, and on that basis, if on no other, must oppose all official connection of them with Symbolic Masonry. They are entirely dissimilar, have no affinity for each other, and cannot be amalgamated nor blended.

We must stop somewhere.

M. . W. . William H. Scott, Salem, re-elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Loyal L. Munn, Freeport, elected Grand Secretary.

### IOWA, 1881.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Davenport, June 7th, 8th and 9th, 1881.

M. . W. . John N. McClanahan, G . M. ., presiding.

Two hundred and seventy-four lodges represented.

Three hundred and ninety-eight on the roll.

Seventeen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master thinks the present representation in the Grand Lodge burthensome, and recommends a change in the constitution by striking out the words "and wardens"—and the substitution of "Biennial" instead of Annual Sessions of the Grand Lodge. He also recommends a change in the Grand Lodge By-Laws, so as to require the payment of annual dues, both Grand and subordinate, from each member of every lodge within the jurisdiction. The law, as it stands, authorizing lodges to remit dues of those who have paid for fifteen years.

The Grand Secretary presented a lengthy report in which he animadverts upon "hasty and conflicting legislation," citing instances. Hasty, necessarily includes conflicting legislation; we favor the rule in the English provinces, notice is given of proposed resolutions, amendments, &c., which are spread upon the records at one session, printed with the proceedings, and are called up for action at the next annual.

Commenting upon the Iowa rule relative to the granting of dispensations for new lodges by the Grand Master, he says:

Of the other fifty-three American Grand Lodges, all and singular of them have placed "restrictions and infringements" upon the so-called "prerogative," as may readily be seen by reference to their laws.

Minnesota cannot be classed in that category as it has never legislated upon the matter.

He gives as his opinion based upon reflection and long experience that "a lodge should never be organized in a territory in which there is not a *voting* population of at least six hundred."

Relative to "returns and dues" he says:

"Suit the action to the word, the word to the action."

The good results growing out of the adoption by the Grand Lodge, at its last communication of a "general regulation" declaring that "mileage shall not be paid to representatives whose lodges are delinquent in sending in returns and dues"—that is, on or before May 15th—and ordering the same to be printed on the blanks, is made very apparent, from the fact that this year nearly all lodges which have sent in returns have also sent the dues at the same time.

The Grand Secretary has urged this essential rule for years past, but—

"Words are like leaves; and, where they most abound,  
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

It remains to be seen whether the Grand Lodge will "suit the action to the word," and enforce its law against those who have not complied with its provisions. It is manifest that mileage cannot be paid delinquents without violating or repealing the law.

A move in the right direction was made, as looking towards the erection of a fire proof building in which to place the records of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge Library.

Every year large additions are made to the properties of each Grand Lodge, matters that will in a few years be almost invaluable. Written records, papers placed on file not included in the minutes of proceedings, &c., &c., should have some safe receptacle that the data for history should be preserved. Scarcely a session of a Grand Lodge, but that some one of its committees want to refer to the past for data to incorporate in a report. Few members of a Grand Lodge are aware of the importance of the preservation of its manuscripts. We commend the action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, as well worthy of imitation.

Ten pages of the proceedings are devoted to errors in the returns. Errors in returns add very largely to the labors of a Grand Secretary, and it would almost seem that in a large number of cases it was done designedly. Close, active, good busi-



ness men will let lodge business matters run at loose ends and without attention or scrutiny, for instance ; report :

Whole number in good standing last year .....  
 Loss during the year, by death, withdrawal, &c.....  
 Leaving number on which to pay dues .....  
 Dues at ——— per year.....\$  
 Total number for which fees for degrees are payable.....  
 Total due Grand Lodge.....\$  
 Additions by affiliation.....  
 Total addition.....  
 Total number with which to commence report for next year.....

Simple as “rolling off a log,” no excuse for errors.

Bro. Theo. S. Parvin, again as of yore, presented one of his inimitable reports on Foreign Correspondence, the one before us embraces a review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

We propose a few extracts ; under the head of Alabama :

We notice that this Grand Lodge, like our own and most others, offers and pays a premium upon gross negligence, and denies reward to faithful lodges for well-doing. It “remitted the dues of Falkville Lodge for the year, because its hall had been destroyed by fire, and no insurance.” Who ever read of a lodge having its dues remitted when it had acted prudently and placed an insurance upon its property? Is it not high time that our Grand Lodges should display some good sense in these cases? Jupiter would not help the countryman till he first put his shoulder to the wheel. Let our Grand Lodges be as wise and prudent as the old god, and require our lodges to first help themselves by a policy of insurance. We are no agent, or the son of an agent, of insurance, and so do not bid for premiums—only the exercise of common prudence.

Under the head of Illinois we find :

Brother R. excepts to the action of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in its recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. He says, in speaking of the report of the committee (Dr. Mackey, Chairman), that “it is not assuming too much to say that the committee remembered to forget it requires the concurrence of a majority of the lodges existing in the territory in order to meet the requiring the formation of Grand Lodges.” Will Brother R. please enlighten us as to the source of this requirement? There is no law, and never has been, general or local,

and the usage for long years was that it only required three lodges in a territory to organize a Grand Lodge. Brother Pierson, of Minnesota, equally learned, though less conservative in his law or usage, substituting "a majority;" and our third, Dr. P., above, that "all must unite." When such learned doctors thus disagree, we shall act as we please; and when it comes to that new Grand Lodge, we shall sustain Dr. Mackey and recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. While on this subject, we cannot forbear to refer these disputants, and others who hold to the more recent and modern views, to the action of a number of masons "learned in the law" and usages of masonry, who at Detroit, last August, solemnly decreed that nine (a mystic number) Grand Councils, of the thirty or more Grand Councils in the United States, could organize a "General Grand Council," and did. Here the law of the majority is set at defiance and wholly ignored by the very men who advocate it when applied to Grand Lodges. We were told in our childhood that "what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander;" but "circumstances alter cases." It depends altogether upon "whose ox is gored," and not upon the goring, it seems, to establish the principle in some men's minds.

Bro. Parvin differs with us, as to "conservatism." Again under the same head he says:

Brother Robbins upholds, as do we, Brother Whitaker, of Louisiana, in his "heresy," as some of the reviews have been pleased to term his interpretation of a general law, that "the absence, or destruction, even, of the document called a charter does not deprive the master of the authority to open his lodge, nor does it invalidate its proceedings." A few years ago an erratic lecturer promulgated the doctrine that the master must keep the charter about his person, and always have it present and in full view during lodge hours, and that its absence vitiated all the proceedings of the lodge. Hence, under the influence of this false doctrine, when lodges in this jurisdiction have lost their charter by fire, they have been compelled to apply to the Grand Master for a special dispensation to enable them to meet and work. Now, we hold their right and authority to so meet and act is depending upon the original act of the Grand Lodge in granting them a charter, and not upon the will of the Grand Master. The charter is only the written and highest evidence of the authority vested in the lodge by the act of the Grand Lodge, and the act of the Grand Lodge behind the charter is of more weight than the charter, which only proclaims what the written record and published proceedings show forth to the world.

\* \* \* \* \*

In West Virginia, we learn that "a profane, one of whose limbs is two inches shorter than the other, cannot be made a mason." That comes pretty near hitting us, the difference being that one of our limbs is two inches longer than the other; yet we venture the wager of a copy of the "old constitutions" than we can take more masonic "steps," and correctly, too, than the Grand Master who made that enlightened decision. For the credit of masonry in that jurisdiction, we will add that the Grand Lodge overruled the decision; so when we go to West Virginia, we can associate with our brethren upon an equal footing, legs and all.

Bro. Parvin devotes considerable space in explanation of his connection with the formation of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and indirectly accuses us of withholding information, &c. We have no reply to make, although, somewhat, might be said relative to the holes in that skimmer.

We contend for principal, we do not acknowledge that the *ipsi dixit* of any one man or dozens of men can or does make law. All the laws of masonry are based upon common sense and individual rights. There is no power on earth that can legally deprive one of rights or property that he is in lawful possession of, the right of eminent domain does not obtain in masonry.

In connection he says under the head of Nebraska :

Brother W. concurs with the Grand Lodge of Minnesota and Missouri in their mode of observance of the law, that "when a Grand Lodge has recommended her subordinate to transfer its allegiance to the Grand Lodge organized within the territory where it is located, it is all that masonic law could require or courtesy suggest." Pray, can a Grand Lodge be sovereign, which has within its territory lodges owing and yielding allegiance to other Grand Lodges?"

Our view of the law is, that, "upon the formation of a Grand Lodge, it is the duty of every subordinate lodge within its jurisdiction to enroll itself under such Grand Lodge, have his charter endorsed thereby, and to obey its constitution and laws." If it be a duty, that duty can and should be enforced by some power; if the Grand Lodge chartering such lodge will not, the new Grand Lodge should, or inflict the penalty for disobedience.

Yes, sovereign over the lodges that gave it power over them, and those created by it.

"Our review of the law is," what law? By whom or when was it enacted? There never was such a law; we are aware that such declaration is to be found in a "masonic law book," but it was the individual opinion of the brother that made the book; individual opinion does not make law.

Under the head of Nevada we find:

He endorses Brother Robbins' well-expressed idea, that "the assumption, by lodge or Grand Lodge, of the right to deprive a brother of any of those rights which belong to him as a mason, as distinguished from the rights which pertain to lodge membership, for no other offense than unaffiliation, is an act of flagrant usurpation, from which evil, and only evil, can result." And yet Grand Lodges will, with their eyes open to the results, continue to practice this flagrant usurpation of the rights of brothers which have come down through the lines from the earliest times. Go ahead, ye wilful ones, and soon your jurisdictions will become whited sepulchres, like New York, with a loss of twenty per cent. of your membership every three years.

"No decisions were reported. We are glad of this. The decision business has been overdone, and ought to cease. More than fifty per cent. of them have been settled by rulings of years' standing, and are often only manufactured cases, made to order, that decisions might be made, as exhibiting great wisdom." Say folly, brother, and we will endorse Brothers Taylor and Vincil, from whom he quotes.

And yet he would in another direction, "sustain usurpation" of the rights of individual brethren, of lodges and Grand Lodges.

We endorse the latter part of the quotation.

Bro. Parvin is well known in this jurisdiction, and respected for his masonic acquirements; doubtless the craft here would be well pleased, should we quote more freely from his report, but time, space, &c.

M. W. George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, re-elected Grand Secretary and is also Committee of Foreign Correspondence.

IDAHO, 1881.

The Fourteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge

of the Territory of Idaho was held at Boise City, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1881.

M. W. H. E. Prickett, G. M., presiding.

Ten lodges represented.

Twelve on the roll.

We note the following decisions—

Ruled.—That the Master of a lodge has a right to call a special meeting for the purpose of conferring degrees upon candidates who have been regularly elected. That it is not necessary to the regularity of such meeting that it should have been announced at the preceding stated communication. That the proper practice in such cases is for the W. M. to cause notice to be given to a sufficient number of the brethren, stating the object of the meeting.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. That the right of appeal was absolute and that any brother feeling aggrieved had a right to exercise it.

2. That when an appeal was actually and regularly taken, by giving and filing notice, all jurisdiction in the matter was thereby transferred from the subordinate to the Grand Lodge and there was nothing to predicate another appeal upon. I received a reply from the secretary of the lodge which I have delivered to the Grand Secretary to be considered with the appeal.

Fourteenth Annual Communication, and the Grand Treasurer reports cash on hand belonging to the Orphans Fund \$6,985.86—what other Grand Treasurer can make a similar statement?

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. F. E. Ensign, Hailey, elected Grand Master.

R. W. J. H. Wickersham, Silver City, elected Grand Secretary.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY, 1881.

The Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was held at McAlester, Choctaw Nation, Nov. 1st and 2d, 1881.

M. W. P. J. Byrne, G. M., presiding.

Ten lodges represented.

Twelve on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

This Grand Lodge is pursuing the even tenor of its way, increasing in members and apparently in usefulness.

Transactions of local interest.

M.·. W.·. Charles E. Gooding, Colbert, elected Grand Master.

R.·. W.·. J. S. Murrow, Atoka, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. P. J. Byrne, Ft. Gibson, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### KANSAS, 1881.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, was held at Topeka, February 16th and 17th, 1881.

M.·. W.·. Joseph D. McCleverty, G.·. M.·., presiding.

Eighty-six lodges represented.

One hundred and eighty-seven on the roll.

And about one hundred on the roll not represented.

Fifteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We most cordially endorse the following from the address of the Grand Master :

Of late years there appears to be too great a publicity in lodge matters. So common has this become that some of the city papers publish once each week, a statement of all work done during the past week, and to be done in the succeeding one, even specifying degrees, and after stating who did the work or in some way mentioning the officers, thus getting somebody's "name in the papers." If a mason is put on trial for some offense, it is frequently common street-talk. If one dies, resolutions are published, lauding indifferently the best and the worst. Equally in kind is the practice of public installations. Now, I cannot but think that all this "bodes no good," and that some such radical cure might well be adopted, as forbidding any and all publicity, save and except the single and dignified occasions of the burial of the deceased mason, or when responding in deference to some public invitation. This publicity is looked upon, and often is, merely a kind of cheap advertising, and certainly masonry needs nothing of that kind. It operates, too, as a substantial wrong upon the public, since it induces membership by prompting sordid motives and hopes of personal gain, the failure to attain which, in turn, doubtless swells the long list of delinquents. Publicity is not always the index of dignity, solidity or worth, but rather the opposite.

Among the decisions reported we note :

1. A non-affiliate may be given masonic burial by a lodge, unless he is deemed unworthy. It would be poor charity to refuse for that reason alone.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. A Worshipful Master cannot order or issue a summons as such. He may issue notices of meeting, but the lodge alone can summons.

\* \* \* \* \*

15. Persons desiring to form a new lodge must send dimitts with their petition. One can not remain a member of an existing lodge, and without obtaining a dimit unite in forming a new one, as this would permit him to be a member of two lodges at the same time.

Supposing that a charter is not granted, or the dispensation continued, is not the party forced to become a non-affiliate? We like the Minnesota rule the best, parties hailing from other jurisdictions must present dimitts, from within the jurisdiction certificates that dues are paid to date and membership is in abeyance; Lodges U. . D. . are but inchoate bodies.

17. A lodge has no power to suspend any of its officers from office.

Strike out "no" and add the words "except the Worshipful Master," and the decision will pass.

20. An elected officer, after being installed, can not resign nor in any other manner create a vacancy.

Not even by dying?

24. A report of a committee may be adopted by a majority vote of those present. A mere objection by one member can not prevent such adoption by the lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

26. Not being a Chapter Mason, I cannot clearly say whether one who has met a mason in chapter can vouch for him in lodge, but I am strongly of opinion that it would be such "lawful information" as would justify him in so doing.

Why not? A Royal Arch must of necessity be a Master Mason in good standing.

We find the following in the proceedings :

The Special Committee on the issuing of circulars by subordinate lodges, addressed to lodges outside the State and asking for aid, submitted the following report :

\* \* \* \* \*

Your committee most heartily endorses the action and views of the M. . W. . Grand Master in this behalf, and believe that they are fully justified. Particularly do we approve the assurance given by the M. . W. . Grand Master that Kansas masons are not only able, but willing to relieve their destitute brethren within the State We recommend an expression of the sentiment of this M. . W. . Grand Lodge, condemning and reprobating all such appeals as being at once discreditable to the manhood of the craft engaging in it and bringing discredit upon our Grand Jurisdiction.

We further recommend that this Grand Lodge shall, by the adoption of this report, notify the craft throughout the country that such circulars are wholly unwarranted, and are entitled to no credit or charitable response from those receiving them.

We find the following very sensible paragraph in the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence :

It is among our cardinal principles that Masonry is a purely voluntary institution. He who would behold the beautiful interior of our mystic temple must of his own free will and accord knock at our portals; and when he has penetrated the mysteries, and the sublime truths of masonry have been unfolded to him, if he does not desire to dwell continuously with us, he may depart as he came, and the voluntary character of our society is maintained and perpetuated. Can we legislate in violation of principle and preserve to ourselves a conscientious regard for that principle? Is the individual of more importance to masonry than masonry is to the individual? If this be so, let us disband at once and unite our fortunes with his and reap the greater reward; but, if this be not so, let us pursue the even tenor of our way; let us enjoy the fruits of our labors; let us maintain the honor and integrity of our institution, and the time will come when our brother, having filled his belly with husks, will, prodigal-like, of his own free will and accord, return unto his kindred, and when he does come we will extend again to him the hand of brotherly love. As coercion and free will are antagonistic, we recommend that there shall not be any legislation on the subject of non-affiliation.

Bro J. H. Brown, presented a somewhat lengthy—170 pages—but well written and interesting report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives her full share of comment.

We appeal to Bro. Brown, that we are neither on the war



path, or cantankerous, we consume a large quantity of milk daily, and as for honey we dote on it; we have been a member of the M. A. S. since, before its christening as such by Bro. T. A. Doyle, of Rhode Island, and have great respect for the corps, but we will not accept any one's as a conclusion, "it is the law," because of his saying so..

The laws and principles, which govern and are the foundation of masonry are open to any for investigation, opinions presenting the evidence of being based upon studious examination we respect, although we may not adopt, but we certainly shall not, the mere say so of any one, no matter what his position.

We hardly think that for such position we are legitimately subject to the criticism of—"He is not over particular whose devoted head, he raps, nor how hard he lets the club fall."

There, Bro. Brown, we are even.

M. : W. : William Cowgill, Fredonia, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : John H. Brown, Wyandotte, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Committee of Foreign Correspondence.

#### KENTUCKY, 1881.

The Eighty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, October 18th, 19th and 20th, 1881.

M. : W. : W. LaRue Thomas, G. : M. :, presiding.

Four hundred and fifteen lodges represented.

Six hundred and thirteen on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Master presented a succinct review of the rise and progress of that noblest of charities the Kentucky "Widows and Orphans Home." It has been uphill will-work, but the generous hearted masons of Kentucky have proved themselves sufficient for the occasion, and at the date of the address, one hundred and sixty widows and orphans were inmates of the Home.

By order of the Grand Lodge a "digest" of the decisions approved by the Grand Lodge had been printed and copies furnished the subordinate lodges; the Grand Master says, "it seems

that the digest is of no service whatever to the lodges and their members—that is, if the amount of letters addressed to the Grand Master is any criterion to judge by.”

And reports a number of decisions, among them we note :

1. Can any but actual Past Masters be present at a convocation of Past Masters for the purpose of conferring the degree of Past Master upon the Past Master elect of a lodge?

I decided that none but actual Past Masters could be present at such a convocation, and that three was a quorum.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended approval of each of the decisions reported which appears to have met opposition, finally the report was adopted. That there might be no misunderstanding, the following was adopted :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that 7, 5 and 3 shall be the minimum number to transact business in the 1st, 2d and 3d Degrees of Ancient York Masonry, and that all laws, digests and decisions in conflict herewith are hereby annulled.

To our mind the adoption of the foregoing was a grave mistake, formerly all business matters was transacted while the lodge was open in the E. . A. . degree. Of late, it is considered that conferring of the degrees is the only legitimate work of the E. . A. . and F. . C. . in lodges opened on those degrees, all else must be done in a masters lodge composed of at least seven.

A lodge that cannot get seven masons to attend its stated meetings had better be dissolved. The resolution as adopted leaves the matter open for three masons in a lodge of a hundred or more members, to meet and do business, there is a good deal of human nature in mankind even among masons, “imagination can picture a large amount of crooked work that can be done legally under the resolution.

Better stick to the rule, which has obtained, at least among American lodges, requiring at least seven to be present to transact business.

We opine that some of the members of the Grand Lodge, had served terms in the State Legislature, or Congress, or wanted to,

and were preparing therefor; we notice motions to "lay on the table," "to reconsider the vote to lay on the table, and that, that motion lay on the table."

"Appeal from the decision of the Grand Master."!!

"Previous question"!!! &c.

All of which we were taught, inadmissible in a Grand Lodge.

Under the old regulations—39 articles—the Grand Master is clothed with authority to close debate at his pleasure.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is compressed in ninety-one pages, which is very brief considering that it was written by ye ancient Bro. Robert Mooris; why the younger members of the M. A. S. make reports comprising 200 and 300 pages, and ye ancient Robert Morris has no right to confine one of his reports to a mere ninety pages.

Last year we remarked under the head of Kentucky, "no report on Foreign Correspondence"—and there was none in the copies of the proceedings received by us.

To our remark Bro. Morris says:

Now if a document labeled "Report of Foreign Correspondence," which covers 160 pages, much of it in nonpareil type, and which occupied us many a long summer day in its preparation, if this is not "a report on Foreign Correspondence," what is it? We shall not pause for a reply, because time presses, and we have lots of work to do yet, but we shall expect next year, an answer.

In reply to prove that we have this year found his report, we quote from under the head of Arkansas, criticising the use of profane language by masons of high rank:

#### THE LETTER G.

That name! I learned it at a mother's knee,  
When looking up, the fond and tearful face  
Beaming upon my eyes so tenderly,  
She prayed that God her little son would bless!

That name! I spoke it when I entered here  
And bowed the knee as each Freemason must;  
From my heart's center with sincerity,  
I said, "In God, in God is all my trust!"

That name! I saw it o'er the master's chair,  
 "The hieroglyphic bright," and bending low  
 Paid solemn homage at the emblem there,  
 That speaks of God, before whom all must bow!

That name! in silence I invoked its power  
 When dangers thickened and when death was nigh;  
 In solemn awe I felt the death-clouds lower  
 And whispered, "God be with me if I die!"

That name! the last upon our faltering tongue,  
 Ere death shall still it, it shall surely be  
 The pass-word to the high celestial throng,  
 Whose Lord is God in truth and majesty!

That name then brothers always gently speak!  
 Before your father's, mother's name revered;  
 Such blessings from His gracious hand we take!  
 Oh, be His honor to our souls endeared!

Under the head of Minnesota, Bro. Morris, quotes from the address of P. G. M. Wells and proceeds to criticise, he says:

Has not our good Brother Wells forgotten that in Michigan, Massachusetts and all foreign countries the practice which he stigmatizes as a fungus prevails without any attempt at concealment.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are sorry to differ from so old a friend and good man as Brother Wells, but he has certainly made a mountain of a mole-hill; and we doubt the propriety of making such public references to the subject.

Had Bro. Morris witnessed the effect of the matter to which Bro. Wells alluded, he would not use the term "mole-hill."

Bro. Wells was right. Each of our *late* Grand Masters on every occasion where the matter has come up, have denounced in unmistakable language that which has become a crying evil, and compelled Bro. Wells, regretfully, to give public expression.

The truth is that a grave mistake was made when——put forth his——, others not so well informed followed in his footsteps, remarking as an excuse "I have as much right as he had," and now there is scarcely a village in the west but wares are hawked about by peddlers, to the detriment of matters that we were taught years ago to hold sacred.

We bow to the printers call for copy and reluctantly leave Bro. Morris' report.

M.: W.: W. H. Meffert, Louisville, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Hiram Bassett, Louisville, re-elected Grand Secretary.

### LOUISIANA, 1881.

The Sixty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, February 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, 1881.

M.: W.: Edwin Marks, G.: M.:, presiding.

Forty-eight lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-seven on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the matters reported upon by the Grand Master we note :

Asking information whether it would be proper or advisable to confer the degrees of masonry on a party understanding and speaking but the French language. Advised him to grant party permission to apply to the nearest French lodge as eminently suited to his case. The grave mistake is frequently made of conferring the degrees upon parties of a different tongue from that used by the lodge. Neither the lodge nor the members can be benefited thereby.

The Grand Master concludes his address with a very handsome and deserved compliment to the Grand Secretary R.: W.: J. C. Batchelor.

One hundred dollars was appropriated by the Grand Lodge to procure a steel plate engraving of P.: G.: M.: Samuel M. Todd, the picture is as like he appeared when we first made his acquaintance some thirty years ago.

The following amendments to the Grand Lodge By-Laws was adopted :

Sec. 71. Constituent Lodges of this jurisdiction, after one month's notice, given at a stated meeting, drop from their rolls, by a majority vote of those present, the name of any member who shall have been absent from the lodge for one year or more, whose residence or whereabouts is un-

known (or who may be supposed to be dead), and who shall be owing two (or more) years' dues or assessments to the lodge. *Provided*, That members thus dropped shall not be considered in bad standing, and whose names shall be placed upon the roll upon their paying to the lodge the amount due by them to the lodge at the time they were dropped

Sec. 72. Any member of a lodge, indebted for two years dues or assessments (or more,) or, if a life member, for assessments, may be summoned by the lodge, in writing (stating the amount due) and directed to pay the said amount within three months, or to show, in person or in writing, satisfactory cause why the same has not been done. After the expiration of the said three months, should he fail to appear or satisfactorily respond, then, at a stated meeting of the lodge, on proof being made of the said indebtedness and failure to comply with the order of the lodge, he may be suspended from all his rights and privileges, by a two-thirds vote of the members present. *Provided*, That any mason suspended under the above provision, having paid to the lodge the full amount due at that time of his suspension, and make application in writing for reinstatement, may be reinstated in his membership and rights, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a stated meeting.

Sec. 73 The modus operandi mentioned in Section 72, i. e., notice of indebtedness, summons to pay in three months, or give satisfactory excuse, proof of indebtedness and time, and vote of two-thirds at a stated meeting, shall be deemed a full trial in cases of non-payment of dues or assessments. And no dues shall be charged during the time a member is dropped from the roll or is suspended.

Bro. William Brainerd presented a report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

The Grand Lodge has done wisely in the selection of G. . M. . M. . W. . William R. Whitaker, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . J. C. Batchelor, M. D.—P. O. Drawer 872—re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. W. A. Brainerd, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee, all of New Orleans.

#### MAINE, 1881.

The Sixty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was held at Portland, May 3d, 4th and 5th, 1881.

M. . W. . C. L. Collamore, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and seventy lodges represented.

One hundred and eighty-four on the roll.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence we select :

Among the most ancient usages of the craft was one to celebrate St. John's Day by a procession, a sermon or oration, and a dinner. It was the custom to have martial music during the march, and music during the ceremonies, at the church or public hall. Each brother was called upon to pay for his dinner, but the general expenses of the celebration was paid by the lodge.

Your committee believe that this old custom was an excellent one, and productive of much good to the craft; and they are unwilling to announce any doctrine of masonic law which would discourage such celebrations.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your committee believe, however, that a lodge may incur reasonable expenses in the celebration of St. John's Days, in the ancient manner, and that such expenses are properly "necessary expenses of the lodge."

The decision in relation to membership, in the case in which the applicant therefor served four years as a member, and was elected and installed into office, is approved. The acceptance of membership, by the candidate and his election and installation, must be held as equivalent to signing the by-laws. But the Grand Lodge has already decided that a mere election to membership, does not make the candidate a member, which is undoubtedly correct as a legal proposition. If, however, lodges have difficulty in this matter, the better remedy, in our view, is for the lodges to amend their by-laws accordingly, rather than for the Grand Lodge to override the by-laws of lodges approved by it.

\* \* \* \* \*

It has been often decided that the "residence" of a candidate, made the basis of jurisdiction in our constitution, is his legal residence. The question of legal residence is often a very difficult one, as the numerous cases in our courts concerning the settlement of paupers and the collection of taxes sufficiently attest. The most frequent difficulty arises in the cases of young men without families, who go out from their father's home. They can, and often do, retain that home as their legal residence for years. But they cannot do this if they actually establish a residence elsewhere, until they shall return to their father's home, and again acquire a residence there, in the same manner as if they had never resided there. In the case submitted, the young man had voted in another State; this is conclusive evidence of his residence there, and of the breaking up of his old home.

While mere length of absence from home does not affect the jurisdiction of a lodge, over a candidate, your committee deem it unwise for a lodge to receive the petition of a man who has, for years, been absent from among them.

To remedy to some extent the difficulties arising in this class of cases, we recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution as a standing regulation :

*Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. . W. . Grand Master ;

*Provided, however*, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was as of yore, presented by Bro. J. H. Drummond, in which is reviewed in his usual masterly and felicitous manner the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges.

Under the head of Alabama he says :

In view of the fact that clandestine lodges almost always have seals, the affixing of the seal is not evidence of the regularity of the lodge ; it is evidence that the document in question was issued by the lodge, and the want of a seal is a want of that evidence ; but the regularity of the lodges must be ascertained in some other manner.

Under the head of District of Columbia we find :

The fundamental principle involved in his proposition is, that the primary obligation of a mason is to his lodge, rather than to the whole fraternity ; or if it is to the fraternity, it is only through the lodge. We hold that lodge membership is a mere incident, and that the difference between the obligations of a mason to a member of the same lodge, and those to a member of another lodge, is infinitesimal, if there is any at all. This idea that a mason is accountable only to his lodge, is a deduction from the same principle that teaches that a mason's claim upon the fraternity is only through his lodge ; it has led to the pernicious doctrine that is now making headway, that a lodge is under no obligation to bury a mason who is not one of its members, unless it is done at the request and at the expense of the lodge ; and that a lodge relieving the distress of a member of another lodge, has a masonically legal claim upon it for re-inbursement, and grants the relief not on account of any obligation to the distressed mason, but as a courtesy to his lodge ! If ever it becomes the law of Free-



masonry that a mason's accountability, obligations and claims are to and upon his lodge, and not to and upon his brethren, the old institution will have ceased to exist.

Under the head of Illinois, relative "to the use of the lodge as a means of collecting debts," he says:

We think that there should be some evidence of ability to perform and a refusal to do so. In the first place, no mason should receive such a pledge, save in extraordinary cases, and really only in cases of necessity. If that should be done, and there be any misrepresentation at the time of making the pledge, or the party should be able to perform, and should refuse or unreasonably neglect to do so, he should be amenable to discipline. If a mason in good faith makes a pledge, and fails to perform through unforeseen inability to do it, he should not be punished. We think, therefore, that failure to perform without any proof of actual fraud, or of ability to perform, is not sufficient. In civil cases in our courts, constructive fraud is often as fatal as actual fraud, but we do not believe that in masonry a brother should be convicted of a constructive crime when he is not guilty of an actual offense.

Bro. Drummond presented a special report recommending the acknowledgment of the Grand Lodge of Spain; its subordinates having been chartered under the Grand Orient system, some of our American writers, holding it not legal because not organized on the American system, on *that* question Bro. Drummond takes a broad and liberal view.

M. . W. . Marquis F. King, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Ira Berry, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. H. Drummond, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee, all of Portland.

#### MASSACHUSETTS, 1880.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held at Boston, December 8th, 1880.

M. . W. . Charles A. Welch, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and fifty-three lodges represented.

The Grand Master announced the decease of M. . W. . John T.

Heard, at his death the oldest P. : G. : M. : of the jurisdiction, a chivalric gentleman of the old school, a mason unremittingly devoted to the interests of the craft, his contributions to the literature of masonry and masonic history will be read with interest long after the present generation has passed away. We first met him years ago in company with Dr. Winslow Lewis and Charles Moore; historic names in the annals of masonry; each have passed away.

We commend the following from the address as to one of the duties of a master of a lodge :

“Is to take care that the secretaries of the lodge know and perform what is required of them under our laws and practice.”

We have seen signatures attached to and attesting to the accuracy of returns, that in no respect conformed to the requirements of the Grand Lodge except in the mere matter of names, and even those were not in full.

The following from the address is of general interest :

Brethren, you cannot perhaps be too frequently reminded that under the American system the first three degrees contain everything that is of the most value in masonry. Each of the other degrees may have its peculiar advantages; but they are, after all that may be said or done, more ornamental and pleasurable than useful, and it would be a great misfortune to masonry if their attractions should prove so great as to cause the lodge-room to be even temporarily deserted. They no doubt serve to bring together and unite the members of different lodges, but do not let us, in our desire to see new things or to make great displays, neglect that without which masonry would be of little use. Let, then, the masters and officers of lodges strive, by their own lively interest in it, and by an impressive manner in rendering it, to make attendance at the communications a matter of pleasure to the members. I am confident that after the lapse of comparatively few years the pecuniary calls of the Grand Lodge upon the subordinate lodges will so far cease that each lodge will be enabled to enjoy more of those social pleasures to which I have already referred.

The Grand Master presented a novel, but we think a very judicious suggestion, one well worthy the consideration of our Grand Lodge.

There are a large number of Past Masters in the State, who have been at some time in the course of their masonic life members of the Grand Lodge, some of them as District Deputy Grand Masters. Many of them still retain a warm interest in its affairs, and have greatly aided me in my endeavors to place its finances in a safe position; others have, perhaps very naturally, lost their interest in a body in which they are in no way directly represented, and of which they possibly think they have no great chance to be members. I have heretofore recommended, and I now after reflection recommend with more confidence, that the W. Past Masters of each masonic district be authorized from time to time to elect one of their number to be for two years a member of this Grand Lodge.

One pleasing feature in the election for Grand Master, four hundred and seventy votes were cast, of which Bro. Samuel C. Lawrence received four hundred and sixty-nine.

A new wrinkle, but an interesting one: provision was made whereby the officers and members of a lodge one hundred years old could be authorized to wear a commemorative medal. We wager that those lodges will receive a large increase of membership.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Samuel C. Lawrence, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Tracy P. Cheever, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Address of each, Masonic Temple, Boston.

#### MARYLAND, 1881.

The Ninety-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland was held at Baltimore, November 15th, 1881.

M. W. John S. Tyson, G. M., presiding.

Seventy lodges represented.

One hundred and seventy-seven on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Eureka Lodge, No. 98; Mizpah, No. 144 and Acacia, No. 155, having become extinct, the charters were declared forfeited.

Transactions of local interest.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence presented at the Semi-Annual Communication, comprising a review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was the

handy work of Bro F. J. S. Gorgas. He found it impossible to present a readable report confined to the limits prescribed by the Grand Lodge, viz: Seventy-five pages. The aggregate number of pages comprised in the proceedings of the Grand Lodges for the year exceeded twelve thousand; reporters on Foreign Correspondence are expected to furnish information collected from the proceedings of the different Grand Lodges, and to expect a reporter to be able to give a tithe of the matter that he is expected to report upon within seventy-five pages is simply absurd.

We remember a report emanating from Maryland of near five hundred pages, and there were only about half as many Grand Lodges as now, and yet the reporter did not present all the matters he desired. There are but very few members of a Grand Lodge that have any idea of the labor required of a conscientious reporter; and what they know nothing about they had better refrain from voting upon, let the reporters alone, none of them are ambitious to make long reports, they present to the masons of the age the combined wisdom and experience of the older craftsmen and are far better worth than the books ycleped masonic law.

At the Annual Communication the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That any subordinate lodge in any adjoining jurisdiction may confer the first three degrees of masonry on citizens of this State who reside nearer to such lodge than to any lodge in this State; *provided* the same privilege be extended to the lodges in this State by the laws of such adjoining jurisdiction.

The resolution is an exhibition of the old fashioned liberal masonic spirit as practiced by the fathers, but we think it would be more in harmony with the underlying principles of the institution to leave such matters to the subordinate lodges.

M. . W. . John S. Tyson, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Jacob H. Medairy, 6 N. Howard street, Grand Secretary, were re-elected, each of Baltimore.

MICHIGAN, 1881.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand

Lodge of Michigan was held at Detroit, January 25th and 26th, 1881.

M.: W.: John W. McGrath, G.: M.:, presiding.

Three hundred and thirty-five lodges represented.

Three hundred and fifty-four on the roll.

The Grand Master says :

Physical growth alone admits of annual measurements; masonry

“Lives in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feeling, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”

\* \* \* \* \*

A new lodge may often be advisable, but not in the precise place applying for it. The population of a locality should become settled before the establishment of a lodge. We should avoid the very possibility of weak lodges, and shun the establishment of lodges where a necessity may exist for the use of poor material in order to provide for their support.

We notice a peculiar case :

On the 27th day of April, 1880, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court of the State, complaining of the action of this Grand Lodge at its last session, and asking that distinguished body to grant an order directed to this Grand Lodge, commanding it to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to this Grand Lodge, directing it to restore an expelled member.

The Supreme Court however refused to grant the order, denying the prayer of the petitioner.

Among the decisions reported we note :

1. A lodge is closed, but before the brethren get away, a brother who had not been present arrives with an application, and at his request the lodge is re-opened and the petition received. Was this action legal?

*Answer.* No. Such re-opened meeting was in effect a special meeting at which a petition could not be received.

2. A ballot is had upon an application, resulting in one black ball, but the master, without declaring the result, postpones the ballot until the next regular. Will it be proper to pass the ballot at the next regular communication?

*Answer.* No. The master should have at once ordered another ballot or declared the result of the one had. The candidate was rejected. Let it so appear upon your records.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. A brother sells to another brother a quantity of grain at a stated price, for further delivery, prices advance and the seller refuses to deliver, is the seller amenable to charges?

*Answer.* No. A masonic lodge is not the proper place to settle controversies of this character, whether they arise in the ordinary marts of trade or bucket shops.

\* \* \* \* \*

10. A lodge elects an incompetent secretary. What course shall we take to fill the office by a competent brother?

*Answer.* Request him to resign and fill the vacancy. The regulations contain no provisions for removal from office for incompetency. The Grand Lodge did not anticipate that a lodge would elect an incompetent officer.

\* \* \* \* \*

Had the master the right to take up an order of business after it had been passed?

*Answer.* Yes. An order of business is not arbitrary; but the case involves a more serious question.

\* \* \* \* \*

16. Lodge A. relinquishes jurisdiction over a F. C. to Lodge B., and the latter completes the work; is it necessary that the material should be dimitted?

*Answer.* No. The communication releasing jurisdiction answers the purpose.

\* \* \* \* \*

26. Bro. F.; regularly dimitted, applies to a lodge for membership. His petition was referred, reported upon, a ballot was had and he was declared elected. At the following regular some objection was raised, not to the regularity of any proceeding, but to the applicant upon his merits; the master ordered another ballot, which was found not clear, and he was declared rejected. Of this action Bro F. complains.

*Answer.* I have no hesitation in saying that since the result of the first ballot was declared Bro. F. has been a member of your lodge. His election to membership was final. No objection made afterwards could avail. The lodge could not reconsider the ballot, nor had the master a right to order a new ballot. The fact that he had not signed the by-laws does not affect the question. His election determines his status, and not his signature to the by-laws.

\* \* \* \* \*

48. A master writes: My lodge elects the keeper of an orderly hotel, connected with which is a bar where liquors are sold, but is otherwise unobjectionable, to the office of master: Can he be installed?

*Answer.* The resolution of the Grand Lodge makes the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, an offense for which charges may be preferred and a trial had. It simply adds one to the catalogue of masonic offenses, which before included intemperance and licentiousness. The brother elected has been for some time liable to charges; he has of course filled a warden's chair, and that, too, while engaged in the same business; no charges have been preferred. While I doubt the wisdom of the election, I doubt my authority or yours to set aside the election without trial, or without even the preliminary admonition. The installation of the brother does not condone the offense nor take away the remedy; and I do not regard it as a case warranting a refusal to install.

We have no apology to offer for re-producing:

The following beautiful lines were recited by Bro. Morris and affectionately dedicated to the Grand Lodge of Michigan:

VERY SOON.

Lines composed and affectionately inscribed to the Veteran Masons of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

There's a change will surely meet us

*Very soon:*

Though our dearest friends may greet us

May bewail us and entreat us

Yet death's onset will defeat us

*Very soon—very soon.*

Then these Emblems, old and hoary,

*Very soon,*

Will yield up their mystic story

Making plain the Allegory,

Blazing with a blaze of glory

*Very soon—very soon.*

Oh, the heart-aches that will leave us

*Very soon!*

Oh, the partings that bereave us

And the traitors that deceive us,

They shall lose their power to grieve us

*Very soon—very soon.*

Soon the bedside of the dying

*Very soon,—*

Soon the weeping and the sighing,—

Soon the Acacia death defying,

And the clods above us lying

*Very soon—very soon.*

But the bright lands o'er the River

*Very soon,*

Midst the treasures of the Giver,

Who from sorrow doth deliver,

We shall form our lodge for ever

*Very soon—very soon.*

The proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, passed under the eye of the reviewer, Bro. W. P. Innes; he apparently had ample leisure this year as his report covers but ninety-three pages—to be sure, his quotations are in very small type, but if of the ordinary size would not come up to the average of his reports—two hundred pages and upwards. He maintains his reputation as a reporter.

M. W. Oliver L. Spaulding, St. Johns, elected Grand Master.

R. W. William P. Innes, Grand Rapids, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

#### MISSOURI, 1881.

The Sixty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, was held at St. Louis, October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1881.

M. W. Wm. R. Stubblefield, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and ninety-six lodges represented.

Five hundred on the roll.

Fifteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master says:

The correspondence is much greater than it ought to be. Too many letters are written to the Grand Master upon frivolous subjects by the members of lodges. The Worshipful Master of a lodge should be able to decide most questions that arise in lodges. If not, he should seek the as-



sistance of the Grand Master. One-half the letters received this year have been from private members of lodges, about very small matters. A dispute arises among the members, and, without asking the Worshipful Master or looking at the law, they write to the Grand Master. Courtesy, of course, demands that an answer should be given to every letter, but it is a useless tax upon the Grand Master's time. Again, trouble often results from such correspondence. I have known of cases where a member of a lodge has received a letter which probably bore him out in his opinion, which he has exultingly exhibited, not only to the brethren, but to others not members of the fraternity. Such things should not be.

Way back yonder, our rule was to answer, only such letters as were signed by a W. M., or by the secretary under seal of the lodge. Courtesy does not demand answers, where it is discourteous to write for a decision. We contend that it is discourteous to the Grand Master for an individual member to apply to him for an opinion or ruling, all enquiries should come through the proper channel, the W. M., or from the lodge under seal

We quote from the oration of Rev. Bro. C. H. Briggs:

Have you not noticed the prominence of masons in deliberative bodies, in business enterprise, in social and religious affairs? Is not this prominence largely the result of the discipline and training of the lodge? The qualities which fit men to become leaders in all these enterprises are developed here in marked degree. What higher tribute could be paid our organizing and conserving power than the fact that all secret organizations of high and low degree have borrowed from us. I was struck with this fact even before I was made a mason.

The great conserving influence of masonry is seen also in the influence it exerts in softening the asperities of life.

The heat of party conflicts, sectarian zeal, business rivalries, collisions over great moral and social questions, all tend to separate men and embitter them one against another. Such influences are disorganizing and destructive to the peace of society. Masonry, as it binds men together in one common brotherhood, softens these asperities and corrects in large measure these harmful tendencies.

Masonry teaches the brotherhood of man in a way that conserves society. The communistic spirit, so prevalent in these days, finds no encouragement in our Order. We teach the brotherhood of man, but not in the exaggerated way that weakens the bonds of authority and law.

The master of the lodge is no mere figure-head. He is clothed with

authority, not personal to himself, but pertaining to his office; and in this regard for authority, so carefully and thoroughly taught in the lodge, we find at least a partial explanation of the fact that masons are generally to be found on the side of law and order. When passion rages like a flood, when outbreaks against authority are frequent and alarming, masons are among the first to rise with determined courage in support of authority and right.

In the report of the Grievance Committee we find an appeal from the sentence of expulsion. The case was:

In this case the specification charges the accused with writing a letter to a young lady, making protestations of love and offering to abscond with her and abandon his wife. The accused denies the allegations, but, on trial, the lodge found him guilty, with only three dissenting votes. His appeal is on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient. There is certainly an abundance of testimony to sustain the charge and the specification, and although the accused denies it on his honor as a Master Mason, still the lodge can better judge of the weight of evidence, and the credibility of witnesses than your committee can. We fail to find any irregularity in the trial of the case, or anything calling for the interference of this Grand Lodge, with the judgment of the lodge. Let the judgment be affirmed.

Bro. John D. Vincil presented a well written report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Arkansas we find:

We presume that the Grand Master made this ruling to favor the clergy. We have no right to question the laws that lodge may have enacted, enabling them to give preference to any profession or calling. Our love for Gospel ministers is above any affection felt for our brother man. We have labored and suffered with them through the best years of our life. As one of that high calling we prize our brethren, and our appreciation of them has always been elevated in proportion to their manly independence and true nobility. But we would not have them regarded as mendicants, especially among masons. Though the churches have starved out some of the choice spirits from the ministry, and forced them to seek bread from other sources; though we have been so circumstanced in our ministerial experience as not to be able to buy a beefsteak for wife and children, yet we would see no minister of God stand around waiting for some lodge to violate law and usage in order that he might be made a mason. A minis-

terial masonic mendicant! Lodges that we know of, have a way of "flagellating his satanic majesty around the decayed roots of a member of the forest." We do not believe in it. Let ministers pay for their masonry. They are not masons because they are ministers, but because they are men. After they have been made masons, then, if deserving and needy, let their lodges do what is right.

Correct.

Under the head of Dakota he says:

Our opinion on this one-eyed business is of record. Our own Grand Lodge "goes one eye" on the subject. We have thousands of masons in Missouri, with two eyes each, that we would willingly swap off for some profanes with only one eye, who, under this small ideaed law, can never become masons. Candidly, we regard this one eyed restriction a huge strain at a "gnat," while we are constantly gulping down immense monstrosities—physical and moral—compared with which a good sized camel is not a circumstance.

Under the head of Kansas we find:

If there is any one thing demanding severe reprobation, it is the modern looseness as to giving nearly everything to the public incident to lodge transactions. It has grown out of the general and prevalent custom of public demonstrations. There are so many masons who desire, like certain reprobated characters of old, "to be seen of men," that nothing is so gratifying as public parades, etc. Then the wish to appear in the public prints, is a controlling one. We remember when it was not known who were masons in the community. Now, the effort seems to be to let it be read and known of all men who are members of the fraternity. Truly, Grand Master McCleverty said, all this "bodes no good."

We like Bro. Vincil's style, he is a vigorous, clear headed writer, courteous, at times humorous, adheres to his opinions, does not climb down upon the *ipse dixit* of somebodies, "it is the law."

M. W. Alex. M. Dockery, Gallatin, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D., St. Louis, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### MISSISSIPPI, 1881.

The Sixty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge

of Mississippi was held at Jackson, February, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1881.

M. : W. : William French, G. : M. : , presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-five lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty-six on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

In the address of the Grand Master we find the following :

On the 22d of April last, I received a letter from Malone Lodge, No. 101, asking for a special dispensation to bury Bro. "B." with masonic honors, in case of his death, which was imminent. This old brother had been a member of that lodge for about twenty years, and half that time its Worshipful Master, but had dimitted from the lodge, and moved into the jurisdiction of Jefferson Lodge, and affiliated with it, and was suspended by it for non-payment of dues, and was then under suspension.

Such an appeal was well calculated to, and did, arouse my sympathies. It was hard to refuse this dying request of the older brother, and of his family, but duty compelled me to refuse the dispensation, because I do not believe it to be in the power of your Grand Master to restore to good standing a mason properly suspended. That power is vested alone in the lodge which suspended him. In this case it required the action of the brother (by the payment of dues) to reinstate him, and unless his dues are paid or his lodge remits them, and reinstates him, there is no other power that can restore him, without the laws of this Grand Lodge are trampled under foot.

A year or two since a similar case occurred in Iowa.

Thank heaven a similar case cannot happen in Minnesota ; our laws do not permit suspension for the non-payment of dues only. What a commentary before the world of the vaunted charity and loving-kindness of masonry !

An old man who had for years been an active worker,—for ten years master of a lodge—in his old age, suspended for not paying a few dollars into the treasury, refused his last dying request to be buried by those whom for years he had considered brethren !

We have no patience with such psuedo masonry.

From the report of the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence we select :

*Question 3.* Can a lodge entertain a motion to reconsider a motion adopted at a former meeting?

*Answer.* No, the minutes are read before the lodge is closed, for the purpose of correcting errors, and that the members present may see that the acts of the lodge are properly recorded. After the necessary corrections have been made, and the lodge closed, the minutes must stand and there is no authority by which a lodge, at a future meeting, may entertain a motion to reconsider what was done at a former meeting.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Information sought.* Our lodge is anxious to hold a Lodge of Sorrow in honor of our brethren who died last year, but some are in doubt whether this can be done or not since these brethren were masonically buried at the time of their deaths. Give us your views on the matter.

*Answer.* Give the benefit to the doubt. The funeral ceremony is not only beautiful, but when properly performed, most solemn and impressive. This is the highest honor that can be paid to the memory of a deceased brother. A Lodge of Sorrow is only designed to be held where it is impracticable to perform the funeral ceremonies, at the time the body is interred.

A brother dies, who had been an active member of the lodge, chapter and commandery, the latter body takes possession of the funeral ceremonies; the Blue Lodge has no lot or part in the matter, yet the members wish to give expression of fraternal feeling, how better than by holding a Sorrow Lodge?

*Question 7.* A, who lost an eye when quite young, now petitions for the degrees in masonry, can he be initiated?

*Answer.* Yes, see Sec. 78, R. R., subordinate lodges. He has lost none of the "essential limbs and joints". The privation of the sense of sight is in any event only partial, and the weight of evidence from the medical faculty goes to prove that one eye being lost, the other has added strength.

\* \* \* \* \*

*A Statement.* Bro. A. makes application to ——— Lodge for affiliation. Bro. B. says he cannot receive him, and outside of the lodge says he will vote against the reception of A.

*Question 10.* If B. knows anything against A., ought he not to prefer charges? If not, has B. the right to shield himself behind the ballot, and does not B., who says he will vote against A., lay himself liable to charges?

*Answer.* The making of threats at all times and under all circumstances is improper and unmasonic, and lays the brother who deals in

them, liable to be dealt with by the lodge. The mason who understands his duty and privilege will keep his thoughts to himself. It is the inalienable right of every mason to vote as he pleases, either on a petition or application, and he cannot be questioned as to how he voted. In voting, every member must observe the law of a secret ballot.

The Grand Lodge recognized the "eminent services" of Bro. Frederick Speed, and presented him with an elegant Past Master's Jewel. To our personal knowledge the compliment was well deserved. Grand Lodges are not always ungrateful, hey, Bro. Speed?

Bro. Howry presented a report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Connecticut he says:

We cannot see what dropping from the roll effects. He is not suspended or expelled; he is not a non-affiliate—is he? Is he deprived of any of his masonic privileges, except that of paying dues? Is dropping from the roll intended to be for a contumacious act?—a punishment—casting odium on the incorrigible non-payer of dues? If he is punished at all, he should be deprived of his masonic privileges until he settles with his lodge. We do not regard this as harsh dealing.

The law in Minnesota says that one dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, is deprived of all masonic privileges except that of applying for re-instatement. But unfortunately the law is not always complied with. Upon a funeral occasion, the master of the lodge is of course anxious that there should be a respectable showing as to numbers, and is not particular to ascertain if all present are affiliated, so to on festival occasions the enquiry is not made, but all that prove themselves or are known as Master Masons are permitted to participate; enforce the law if any come to join in a procession, treat them as you would a profane, and the evil will be lessened.

Suspension means, and is the deprivation of every and all masonic rights, it is in fact for the time being expulsion; no masonic intercourse can be held with parties thus dealt by. You may

hold intercourse with a non-affiliate, one dropped from the roll, but he has no other privileges.

We of course read with pleasure, but seldom quote what is said of us by our brethren of the reportorial corps, but we depart from our general rule and quote from Bro. Howry under the head of Minnesota :

The report on Foreign Correspondence is again presented by Past Grand Master A. T. C. Pierson. We always read everything emanating from the mind and heart of that experienced and well informed brother, with pleasure. How long shall we be permitted to enjoy these pleasures? Time flies! The years roll on! Our foot-prints are nearing the shore which bounds the river called Death. We sometimes think we are almost in sight of the promised land, but then we are drawn back by an irresistible power and caused to mix and mingle with worldly matters again—struggle for a continued existence—write reports for the young brotherhood who are crowding on our heels, and who will soon land us on the shore over the river, whether we are ready or not. How solemn the thought! We had the pleasure of two weeks' social intercourse with our beloved brother and his accomplished and aimable consort, at Chicago and Detroit. We have no guaranty that we shall ever see them again.

There is a good deal of brotherly-love among those who are left of the Grand Masters of twenty-five years ago, but few remain, and the numbers are growing smaller year by year.

P. G. M. Howry is our senior by several years;—yet we have the third generation of children around our home—but full of vitality, has a just appreciation of the pleasures of life, yet is calmly waiting for the summons, fully prepared. May many years intervene before the summons comes.

Under the head of New Jersey we find :

Bro. Norton does us justice when he says we have opinions. We would be totally unfit for our position as a reviewer of the acts of such a body of wise men and well informed brethren, as constitute the Grand Lodges of the world, if we did not have "opinions." Bro. N. pays us a compliment when he adds "that he knows how to express them." We often wish that we could make ourselves more clearly understood, but since we have been in communication with the masonic world we have met with such kind and cordial reception among the learned masons who have charge of the Foreign Correspondence of their respective Grand Jurisdictions, that we feel

greatly encouraged in the work of forming correct opinions, and contributing our mite, however small, to the general fund of masonic knowledge. The position we occupy has given us an opportunity of reviewing our own masonic life and correcting erroneous opinions, and this is a delightful and pleasant occupation to the veteran in masonry, and should be to all men in every department of life to go over their work and correct the errors of a life-time.

M.°. W.°. John F. McCormick, Paulding, elected Grand Master.

R.°. W.°. J. L. Power, Jackson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. James M. Howry, Oxford, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### MONTANA, 1881.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana was held at Helena, October 4th and 5th, 1881.

M.°. W.°. Geo. W. Monroe, G.°. M.°, presiding.

Eighteen lodges represented.

Twenty-five on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The proceedings are embellished with an engraved portrait of the Grand Master.

We commend the following from the address of the Grand Master:

The peculiar powers of the Grand Master should not be invoked or exercised to remedy carelessness on the part of subordinate lodges or members.

The following practical legislation was had:

*Resolved*, That hereafter the secretary of each subordinate body shall enter, at the foot of the minutes of each communication, his receipts from all sources subsequent to the last preceding communication, stating each item and from whom received.

A lodge asked permission of the Grand Master to inscribe the names of all applicants for the degrees or affiliation upon the bulletin-board to be hung up in the lodge room, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported:



2. We also fully approve the decision of the Grand Master upon the matter of the bulletin-board, that came to him from Morning Star Lodge. The proposed innovation, while professing to invite wider and closer inspection of material for the temple, overlooks the wise precaution that associates inspection with responsible action. Each lodge is in some sort a separate family circle, and families enjoy peace and prosperity much in proportion as they exercise a decent privacy in their own affairs, and are less curious and meddlesome in the affairs of others.

We also find in the report :

5. In the matter of exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, as understood and practiced in some jurisdictions, it strikes your committee as equally abhorrent to the spirit of justice as it is in violation of all good and sound reason.

Bro. Hedges presents another of his most excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Minnesota he says :

We have before us, in attractive form, the records of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of our northern sister, Minnesota.

Minnie is getting to be a great girl—beg pardon, we meant to say that Minnesota is not only getting advanced in years, but with 133 lodges and 6,136 affiliated masons, is entitled to rank as a masonic power in the land.

\* \* \* \* \*

Minnesota has one of those constitutions that are so hard to amend, requiring submission to the several lodges. With good luck, a really meritorious amendment can succeed in about three years. Ordinarily such propositions are never heard from after being sent down for the action of the lodges

The veteran Pierson, reviews more briefly than usual and gives Montana no notice at all. He gets in a final shot at Dakota over the shoulders of Illinois. He errs in seeming to think that the law lives only in positive statute which can be quoted by page and section. Masonic, like common law, is unwritten, and besides is growing. It rests only partially on precedent, but yet more on reason and experience.

We do not believe in tinkering constitutions, it is an age of innovations, open the door for improvements and there will be no end.

Beg pardon, "no final shot at Dakota."

We are contending for principle, the unity principle upon which the whole fabric is founded; precedent is on the unity side of the question; coercion has no part or lot in masonry; the unity argument has never yet been answered except by—Grand Lodge sovereignty—exclusive jurisdiction in certain territory, neither of which can be real until all the parties in interest voluntarily concede it.

We were not in possession of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Montana when our report was written, we note the proceedings with pleasure and read Bro. Hedges reports with much interest and profit.

M. W. Thomas M. Pomeroy, Missoula, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Cornelius Hedges, Helena, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### MANITOBA, 1881.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg, February 9th and 10th, 1882.

M. W. John H. Bell, G. M., presiding.

All the lodges—eleven—in the jurisdiction represented.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master, as were the transactions, of local interest, but showing the possession of ability and zeal.

We cull from the report of the Committee on General Purposes.

While some of them may, perhaps, be disposed to criticise our manner of settling our late difficulties, we must assure them in all candor and kindness, that we knowing all the facts, were the best judges of what was right in the matter.

We are not hit.

M. W. John H. Bell, re-elected Grand Master.

R. W. Jas. Henderson, elected Grand Secretary, both of Winnipeg.

## NEW JERSEY, 1881.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held at Trenton, January 19th and 20th, 1881.

M. W. Hamilton Wells, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and forty-one lodges represented.

One hundred and forty-nine on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The first thing that attracts the attention in the book—four hundred and twenty pages—of proceedings is the picture of P. G. M. Whitehead, a steel engraving and a photographic likeness.

We notice the death of two old, very old friends, P. G. M. Bruen, born in 1795, made a mason in 1817, died in 1880, was an active mason during the whole time of the Morgan excitement.

W. David Naar, born in 1800, died 1880. Although Bro. Naar never held any prominent office in the Grand Lodge, yet for thirty years he was a regular attendant upon the Annual Communications, full of wit and humor; few masons in the State were better known.

More than forty years ago we enjoyed intimate relations with each.

Is not the innate desire, the expectation of again meeting and communing with those, with whom we long held association, an unanswerable argument, in proof of immortality.

Among the decisions reported we note :

2. A person blind in one eye, when the organ is in other respects substantially perfect, may be made a mason.
3. Application by a country lodge for permission to receive the petition of a resident of a city must be made to only one lodge in that city.
4. A lodge cannot, by vote, stay the advancement of a candidate beyond the regular time. The W. M. may refuse to proceed in a proper case.
5. Where a lodge convicts a brother of a masonic offense, but refuses to inflict any penalty, the brother so convicted is in good standing.

\* \* \* \* \*

9. A communication from a lodge, where both the name of the secretary and the seal of the lodge are printed, is irregular, and should not be received.

\* \* \* \* \*

11. A brother should not be required to give his reasons for asking for a dimit, as a condition precedent to granting it.

12. An elective officer of a lodge can be suspended from his office by the Grand Master only.

Relative to facilities in gathering the history of masons in the State the Grand Master suggests :

The work of the committee in the future would be greatly facilitated if the W. M. of each lodge, at every Annual Communication, would read a short sketch of the events of the year then ended. This would require but little time, would be interesting to the brethren, and, spread upon the minutes, would be of continually increasing value.

We present his remarks upon :

#### THE BALLOT.

The masonic ballot is a subject that may be appropriately brought to our attention at this time, that we may consider calmly its nature and the duty imposed upon us who exercise the privilege. Too often it is made the vehicle of personal resentment, pique, or malice, and sometimes, I fear, it is used, or rather abused, to gratify personal ambition. An honorable man entrusted with an irresponsible power, the manner of using which cannot be questioned, or even inquired into, will exercise it with the greatest care, and conscientiously strive that in using it he shall be guided only by what he believes will best promote the interest of those who have entrusted it into his hands. He will hesitate long before using it in any way that will benefit himself, and will scorn to be guilty of the slightest breach of the trust imposed in him. The masonic ballot is such a power. It stands at the threshold of masonry, its only protection against the introduction of elements of confusion and decay. Properly used, it is a most effectual protection; abused, it becomes its most potent weapon of wrong and oppression. It is left solely to the conscience of each of us, whether the trust thus committed to our hands shall be used for the welfare or the injury of the craft; for no one can question the use we make of it. Let us, then, my brethren, rise to a full appreciation of the sacredness of the trust thus committed to us, and resolve that in our hands

it shall never be abused; let us, each one, demonstrate by the manner we exercise this privilege that no mistake has been made in entrusting the well-being of the fraternity to our honor and sense of right. I am satisfied that when we fully understand the character of this reliance upon our honor as men and masons, no complaint will be heard of an abuse of this privilege. When, however, the ballot is upon an application for affiliation, we have a right to express our personal feelings, because in that we are only guarding the peace and harmony of our lodges; but upon an application for initiation, we are deciding solely upon the fitness of the candidate to be received into the fraternity.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is a well written, well digested document of two hundred and five pages, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

The writer, Bro. James A. Norton, entertains some queer notions, but he uniformly assigns reasons for the faith that is in him.

Under the head of Minnesota he says:

Self-interest sometimes blinds associations and nations, as well as individuals. Had the situations of Minnesota and Dakota been reversed, we hazard little in saying that the doctrine of "exclusive jurisdiction" would have been greatly enhanced to the view of Minnesota.

Self-interest had no bearing upon the question—neither of the lodges connected with the matter contributed one dollar to the finances of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, hence there could be no question of self-interest.

We were and are contending for a principle, the lodges in question voluntarily and with the full permission of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota changed their allegiance.

In every instance in the history of Grand Lodge organizations, in this country, where less than the whole number of lodges united in the formation, it was only by the after voluntary action that sovereignty or exclusive jurisdiction was obtained.

M. W. Joseph W. Martin, Rahway, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph Hough, Trenton, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW YORK, 1881.

The One Hundreth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was held at the City of New York, June 7th, 8th and 9th, 1881.

M. W. Jesse B. Anthony, G. M., presiding.

Six hundred and seventy-two lodges represented.

Seven hundred and eighty-four on the roll.

We find in the Grand Master's address :

The power to suspend is vested in the Grand Master, to be exercised, when the interests of the lodge would seem to demand that an elective officer be temporarily suspended from the functions of his office, until the facts can be legally determined, and thereby prevent further injury to a lodge. The exercise of this prerogative by the Grand Master does not in any way operate prejudicially against the rights of the brother on the trial.

\* \* \* \* \*

The peace, harmony and prosperity of the craft depend, in a large degree, upon the judgment and ability of the Grand Master, together with the support of those who represent him in several masonic districts. It is a self-evident truth that the interests of a subordinate lodge are best subserved by the re-election of the master. The experience gained in the first year will enable him to discharge his duties with much greater advantage to his particular lodge, and this advantage will also be felt in the Grand Lodge.

That which is true in a subordinate lodge, applies in a certain degree to the Grand Body; in fact, there is to my mind a greater necessity to avail ourselves of the benefit of the experience gained by the practical discharge of the manifold and arduous duties devolving upon the Grand Master. In this I may be expressing an opinion contrary to many, who have the same regard for the interests of the Grand Body that I claim to entertain; but as a matter embracing the greatest good to the many, I consider the one term principle one which will be detrimental to the Grand Lodge.

I am aware that there are many capable brethren who are entitled to the honors of the craft; but, brethren, we should not regard this matter entirely in a personal light, for the high honor of being Grand Master of masons in the State of New York, is one worthy of years of service.

We find a new term in use, "unaffiliated for non-payment of dues," instead of dropping from the roll.

The proceedings, contain an account of the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge, the Historical Address of the Grand Master and the oration delivered on that occasion; as also the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone for the Egyptian Obelisk, in Central Park, New York, with the address of the Grand Master on that occasion.

The Report on Correspondence was as usual presented by Bro. John W. Simons, and as usual is one of the best that comes before us. In it he reviews the proceedings of forty-nine American Grand Lodges,—those of Minnesota included, and eighteen bodies in foreign countries.

Under the head of California we find:

We presume that his opinions are based on the idea that the ceremony of installation should be private, otherwise he would not object to it. Starting from this point, we insist that the ceremony of installation has nothing secret about it, save the preparation of the master elect for installation; all the rest might as well be conferred at noonday on the highway as in the tyled recesses of the lodge-room and no one would be the wiser, so far as our arcana is concerned.

The real object of these public ceremonials is not to establish a propaganda of the faith, nor to induct the general public into our mysteries, but rather to demonstrate that by the instruction given our officers at the installation, the general principles of the association are revealed, and further, that they teach nothing unworthy the approval of reasonable people, willing that every means for the improvement of the general moral status should have a fair opportunity to labor in its own way to that end. It is precisely on the principle exhibited when a minister of any denomination is installed in orders or in the charge of a congregation, that the tenets he is expected to teach and exemplify are laid before the people. If there is anything done or said at our public installations of which we are either ashamed or afraid the people should know, it were infinitely better we should abolish those things than to persevere in them under veil of secrecy. Having participated in many public installations and noted their effect, we are free to say that masonry has received untold benefit from them, and that whatever may have been the ultra conservatism of the past, the day has gone by when the craft can hope to obtain any advantage from that which, if it ever was a secret, is so no longer. From the revival of 1717 these ceremonies have been printed by millions of copies,

and the attempt now to cover them up in secrecy will not avail us nor deceive any one.

Under the head of Maine, the reporter for that jurisdiction receives a lunge :

Touching the matter of counting blank ballots, our most worshipful brother refers us to the New Hampshire report as against our view that they must be counted. We have not that report at hand, but if our memory serves us correctly it is based on the same idea as in all other papers against us, namely, the finding of the superior courts in that State.

\* \* \* \* \*

We repeat what we have said before, that masonry is a law unto itself, and must be governed by its own regulations instead of those of the civil law. Now, the masonic law is that to be elected, a candidate for masonic office must have a majority of all the votes cast. The only qualification is that the voter must be a member of good standing in the body where his vote is offered. As to the manner of that vote there is not a word in any constitution, old or new, we have ever seen, and hence refusing the dicta of courts of law, we stand on the old way, and insist upon our right, at an election in a body of which we are a member, to vote as we please, and to have that vote counted—blank or no blank.

And hence lawyers are not the best masonic jurists.

Under the head of Nevada he says :

It would seem as if this is to be one of the vexed questions never to be settled, for no sooner is one phase of it down, than another comes on.

We take it to be the general sense of the brethren at the present time that harsh measures for the collection of dues have not produced any more salutary effect than about quadrupling the number of unaffiliates in proportion to what they were about ten years ago, and taking into consideration that men are prone to do evil, and that continually, it seems about time to try something more sensible than first knocking a man down and then stamping on him as a means of grace. When a man's score has reached as high a figure as the lodge is willing to allow, notify him, and if he is found unable to pay, wipe it out and begin again; on the contrary, if he is a bird who can sing but won't, drop his name from the roll and hold him for the amount due at the time. He can neither resume membership in his own lodge nor gain it in any other until he has paid that amount, and if he will not do that, then the craft is better off without than with him; nor would the chances be improved by adding the annual dues during the interval. The old saw about molasses and vinegar will be found to apply here as elsewhere.



We regard money penalties as in defiance of the whole theory of our institution, and hence when we suspend a brother, even for a masonic offense, the addition of a pecuniary penalty is cumulative, and is therefore doubly wrong. To take away all a man's rights and privileges and keep on charging for them just the same, is like exacting hotel fare and at the same time giving water for diet and all out doors for a sleeping apartment. There may be equity in it somewhere, but we have never been able to find it.

Under the head of Texas we find :

We do not wish to enter into any theological argument; but we most emphatically deny that except a belief in the existence of one ever-living and true God and the immortality of the soul, masonry has such requirements as those above set forth. Tens of thousands of masons do not believe in the doctrine of future rewards or punishments. If they, and our Jewish brethren for instance, who refuses to accept the Divine inspiration of the Scriptures are to be cut off, where is the right to private judgment on matters of faith, and where the universality of the brotherhood? It is never well to condemn a man because he refuses to accept our special mode of faith, nor can freemasonry afford to accept a dogma or series of dogmas, that would at once reduce it from a broad, soul-inspiring fraternity to a mere sect.

Under the head of Minnesota, commenting on a decision of Grand Master Wells, "a reversal of the decision of the lodge, made by the Grand Lodge, shall have the effect only to restore the accused to the general rights and privileges of masonry and not to membership," he says :

The Committee on Jurisprudence find this decision to be in strict accord with their law, which we have no doubt it is; but we none the less most fraternally call attention to the fact that the law itself is in violation of every sentiment of justice and equity, for under it any member, however innocent of a crime charged against him, may be deprived of his membership, and the Grand Lodge is powerless to do justice in the premises. The extent of wrong that may be perpetrated under it is shocking to contemplate, and we trust that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota will take an early opportunity to purge its statute-book of this grossly unjust law.

So say we.

We stand corrected Bro. John, as to the New York law of dimits.

M. W. Horace S. Taylor, elected Grand Master.

R. W. James M. Austin, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. John W. Simons, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee, all of New York City.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1881.

The Ninety-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held at Concord, May 18th, 1881.

M. W. Andrew Bunton, G. M., presiding.

Fifty-eight lodges represented.

Ninety-four on the roll.

The Grand Master says with reference to the Egyptian Rite:

#### EGYPTIAN RITE.

Information having been received by me that application had been made to the lodges in Portsmouth for the use of Masonic Hall for conferring the degrees of the Egyptain Rite, so-called, I wrote the District Deputy Grand Master, calling his attention to the standing rule of this Grand Lodge which prohibits the conferring in any room or rooms dedicated to freemasonry of any degrees not recognized by the regularly constituted masonic bodies in New Hampshire. While the Grand Master claims no authority over this rite, and in no way officially can recognize the existence, or control the management of the organization, I deem it not only his right but duty to warn the craft against any entanglement with it or any so-called rite not recognized by this Grand Body.

In connection with this case, I have investigated somewhat the status of the so-called Egyptian Rite. From all information which I have been able to obtain, much of which came from examination of proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Michigan, it is quite evident that it should not receive masonic recognition. Very generally wherever an attempt has been made to establish this so-called rite it has met the decided disapproval of the masonic fraternity. As an independent organization we may have nothing to do with the rite. The objection comes from the attempt to attach it to masonry and bring it into favor by claiming a quasi masonic character, thereby getting the benefit of associating with masons.

The Committee on Jurisprudence presented a lengthy report,

in sustaining the decision of the Grand Master, having reference to the action of Dakota Lodge, No. 7, in requiring a dimit from Rising Sun Lodge, No. 47, New Hampshire; we noticed the matter in our last report, and perhaps did injustice to Dakota Lodge.

There was a misunderstanding between the two lodges as to the status of the candidate. Dakota Lodge understanding the document as a request of Rising Sun Lodge to confer the degrees for it; such being the case, the party would, by the Minnesota rule, be a member of Rising Sun Lodge, and could not affiliate with Dakota Lodge without a dimit.

Rising Sun Lodge, it appears, supposed that it had relinquished jurisdiction over an E. A. and of course could not grant a dimit as to a M. M.

As we stated last year, as to the Minnesota rule.

In case a degree or degrees are conferred upon the request of another lodge, as an act of courtesy, no balloting is had, the lodge making the request being responsible for the fitness of the candidate, who is regarded as a member of the lodge making the request.

But if jurisdiction has been relinquished, the application goes to a committee, is balloted for, and when raised the applicant becomes a member of the latter lodge.

The decision of the Grand Master of New Hampshire was correct; the lodge could not grant a dimit to one not a member, as Rising Sun Lodge intended to and supposed it had relinquished jurisdiction.

Dakota Lodge was right in requiring a dimit, regarding the document as simply a request to confer the degrees as a matter of courtesy.

New Hampshire committees make exhaustive reports, we present one:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the ruling of the M. W. Grand Master that it would be unmasonic for any lodge duly incorporated to collect its dues by resorting to legal process; and his recommendation that lodges be prohibited from securing such acts of incorporation; and that when already incorporated they shall be required to

abandon the same, (see Grand Lodge proceedings of 1880, pp. 20, 21, 67) have considered the same and submit the following report:

There are natural persons,—human beings,—and artificial persons,—corporations. The former are the creatures of natural and the latter of human laws, but their rights and powers are, in general, the same. The fundamental law of the State declares that “every member of the community has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.” Const. of N. H., Bill of Rights, Art. 12. And further that “every subject of this State is entitled to a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries he may receive in his person, property, or character, \* \* \* conformably to the laws.” Bill of Rights, Art. 14.

The natural person is entitled to this protection, and the artificial person, in general, acquires it by a charter, or what is equivalent thereto. The natural person cannot exist without the incident of its being, the capacity of breathing, nor the artificial person without the incident of its being, the capacity to take and hold property and to protect the same by judicial proceedings. All corporations have this right even though the charter be silent upon the subject.

By incorporation the Blue Lodge acquires the power to sue. If this Grand Body can lawfully prevent the Blue Lodge from suing members for their dues, it may by successive steps, and perhaps by wholesale, annihilate the entire power of the Blue Lodge to protect its life and property by suit, and thus destroy this incident of corporate existence. An unincorporated body would thus in effect repeal an act of the legislature and annul a positive provision of the State Constitution. This would certainly be a most anomalous state of things.

There can be no doubt, however, of the power of this Grand Body to maintain its own existence or to control its subordinates. It cannot take away the power to sue, for that was conferred by the law of the land; but it may withdraw its countenance, authority, and protection from any Blue Lodge that attempts to collect dues by legal process, and may subject it to discipline for invading the jurisdiction of this Grand Body and usurping its authority by obtaining such incorporation or exercising such power without such permission.

Suits between the lodge and its members would destroy all “harmony” and would be a veritable Pandora’s box of mischief.

We, therefore, recommend that the decision of the M. W. Grand Master be approved and confirmed.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges including those of

Minnesota, was presented by Bro. A. S. Wait. The report is an able one, comments terse and emphatic, an opinion when given is in language unmistakable.

Under the head of California we find :

In which, among many other things, he emphatically says: "In my opinion it is the duty of your lodge to refund to the Board of Relief the amount advanced, even if it should exhaust the treasury of your lodge; and, should the lodge be unable to pay, then to call upon its individual members and raise by private subscription an amount sufficient to cancel this sacred debt." The matter seems to have been adjusted between the parties, and no action was taken upon it by the Grand Body.

If this opinion of the Grand Master of California is the law of masonry, then not only is relief to a sojourning brother no charity, but the treasury of every lodge, and the possessions of every mason are at the mercy of boards of relief to whom they are strangers, and who are bound to act with no reference to the ability of either.

There is no such masonic law, and if there comes to be, we may be pretty well assured that there will but a short time thereafter be any masonry.

Under the head of Illinois he expresses our sentiments exactly :

We think, that upon the regular formation of a new Grand Lodge, all lodges within the territory of its rightful jurisdiction ought to give in their adhesion to it, and the Grand Lodges from which they received their charters ought, from motives of fraternal comity, to advise such a course. But we neither think that lodges declining to join in the organization of the new Grand Body become extinct by its formation, nor that by refusing to give in adhesion to it they become illegitimate or clandestine. The whole matter is one of comity, in which no one Grand Lodge can coerce another. And if any "American doctrine" has obtained to the contrary of this, it ought speedily to be repudiated by American masons, as well as by the fraternity elsewhere.

Under the head of Maine we find :

New Hampshire may determine for itself that it will not make masons of sojourners from other jurisdictions. She may ask of other jurisdictions to extend to her the same courtesy. But there is no ancient law of masonry forbidding the making of masons of sojourners, and whenever one is so made without fault on his part, he cannot be refused recognition without a breach of masonic principle.

Concurro.

In his conclusion Bro. Wait presents a very interesting notice of the rise and progress of the American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. He very truly says :

What precisely this doctrine is which has been for a few years past invoked by that name, has not, so far as we are aware, ever been precisely defined; and what is quite certain, there is no existing power capable of defining it authoritatively in theory, or prescribing its practical limits.

Did space permit we would present the whole of the article, and interject a few queries, but must forego except so far as; was not the resolution of June 24, 1783, of—the starting point, as it is claimed for the exclusive jurisdictional dogma—the Massachusetts Grand Lodge a drive at the older body—that acting under the authority of the English constitutions? A revolutionary proceeding, an endeavor to ostracise the older body?

Was not the adoption of a similar proposition five years after the union of the two Grand Bodies, a move to discredit the Negro body?

Two further quotations :

That the above quoted resolution and regulation were sufficient to constitute a law—first for the government of “the Massachusetts Grand Lodge,” and afterwards for the jurisdiction of that State—we suppose will nowhere be questioned. That they were sufficient to constitute a law of American masonry, is what we are not able to comprehend. At their promulgation there was a Grand Lodge in Virginia, as independent and sovereign within its jurisdiction as was that of Massachusetts; and there were masons and masonic lodges in most of the then American States, who took no part in their adoption, and they cannot in any sense be said to have been the concurrent act of American masons.

\* \* \* \* \*

If we are to judge of this doctrine, thus interpreted, by its fruits, we have little hesitation in believing that it possesses small title to general favor. It has, so far as we have observed, proved a Pandora's box, out of which have sprung nothing but discord and confusion. We have as its outgrowth those unseemly contentions which at the present time disfigure our institution in this country, and can scarcely fail to make it a by-word and a laughing stock among the brethren elsewhere, while producing actual estrangement between the masons of this country and Europe.

As we have said before, we repeat that we do not question the soundness of the doctrine that no new lodge can be formed in a State or territory where a Grand Lodge exists, except by authority of the latter. It is, however, universally conceded that territory where no Grand Lodge exists is common ground, and that any and all Grand Lodges may charter subordinates therein. We do not question that a majority of the lodges in such a territory, being not less than three, may unite and form a Grand Lodge. But it by no means follows logically, nor is it supported by either reason or ancient masonic usage, that the action of such majority of lodges should bind other lodges who do not unite in or assent to their action. It is by no means difficult to conceive of circumstances, although they may not often occur, where it would be entirely proper for a minority of lodges to refuse their assent to the formation of a Grand Lodge by an acting majority of the co-ordinate bodies. The majority, in masonry as well as other human affairs, may judge unwisely, or they may ignore or trample upon the rights of the minority. The only principle which can restrain the majority or protect the rights of the minority, is the power of the latter to refuse to be bound by a movement in which they do not sympathize.

M.: W.: Frank A. McKean, Nashua, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: George P. Cleaves, Concord, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Albert S. Wait, Newport, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### NORTH CAROLINA, 1880.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held at Raleigh, December 7th, 8th and 9th, 1880.

M.: W.: William Cox, G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and four lodges represented.

Three hundred and sixty-nine on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master announced the decease of P.: G.: M.: T. W. Fanning at the ripe old age of 80 years. The committee's report occupies some seven pages of the proceedings.

We met him but once, and that some twenty-five years ago at his home in Wilmington. We were struck with the tenacity

with which he adheared to the old rituals and forms, we would that similar sentiments prevailed to-day.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum is in a flourishing condition, renewed life has been infused by the co-operation of the State and the different religious organizations. An addition is about to be built for the female orphans.

M. W. Henry F. Grainger, Goldsboro, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### NEVADA, 1881.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at the City of Virginia, June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1881.

M. W. DeWitt C. McKenney, G. M., presiding.

Seventeen lodges represented.

Twenty-one on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

We quote from the address:

Intemperance is a weak point in any man, and he is unworthy to be a member of our Order if he says he cannot stop drinking. Man is a free agent. He is not controlled by any unseen power as regards the practice of his vices, or virtues, and I believe that but few men can be so fond of intoxicating drinks that reformation is impossible.

"You may know every nation, and speak every tongue  
Every sage has expounded, or minstrel has sung,  
From the cold frozen North, with its winter of gloom,  
To the land of the Tropics, whose flowers ever bloom;  
Though your wit may enliven, your lore may inform  
Of bright sunny regions, or whirlwind and storm,  
Though you tell all the dooms that have nations befall—  
If you follow the wine-cup, you cannot excel."

I regard profanity as not only blasphemous to our Maker, but as the language of the low, vulgar and vile—language certainly not fit to be used by a mason.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is a source of regret that several of the religious denominations are making war upon the institution of masonry, and their principal objection,



I believe, is its mysterious secret character. Were a banker to open the doors of the vaults and safes, the treasure would be stolen. So it would be with all institutions. To insure the success of any work requires deeds not words.

“Stones on stones the  
Orator had piled with swelling words,  
But words will build no walls.”

To surround anything with an air of mystery is to invest it with a secret charm, and power of attraction which is irresistible, and curiosity has been, from the creation of the world, as master passion. Yet, with this master passion against masonry, the mysteries and secrets of the Order have never been unveiled, because silence is enjoined upon each one as he becomes a member. We all know that in our practical work of every-day life, it is not necessary to tell our neighbor the condition of our affairs, and certainly would not be conducive to success. The success of our craft is due, in part at least, to its silent, secret and mysterious workings, and will ever be so. Hercules said, when the lion's skin falls short, it must be eked out with that of the fox. Not so. Let the lion's skin be complete and whole. If the mason be true to his obligation, there will be no necessity of eking out with anything.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. Robert H. Taylor again, and much to be regretted for the last time—presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of Fifty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

In his conclusion Bro. Taylor says:

Having determined, for business reasons, to remove (it may be permanently,) from the City of Virginia and State of Nevada, among whose people I have lived for more than eighteen years, this will most likely be my last report on Masonic Correspondence. During the years I have been engaged in this work, I have held delightful intercourse with many bright minds; with many gifted sons of light who have dimitted from these terrestrial lodges, and have gone to the “shining shore” of that Better Land where the Supreme Grand Master of the universe presides. At this moment, what a host of memories, joyous and sad, crowd upon me! To part now, from those who remain to enlighten, instruct and interest their brethren through the medium of these reports, and whom through this medium I have learned to love, seems like breaking a golden chain whose links are bright with the luster of affection, and whose bonds are only those of pleasant emotions. To you, my brother reporters, each

and collectively, I wish to say, if anything I have ever written has caused you pain or displeasure, I pray you to regard it as an error of the head, not of the heart, and to forgive me. I beg to assure you that you have, and shall always have, a pleasant place in my memory; and to you, each and collectively, I now regretfully say—Adieu!

Bro. Taylor's reports are full of geniality, well written and instructive. We regret to part with him as a reporter.

M. W. Horatio S. Mason, elected Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Hammond, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### NEW MEXICO, 1881.

The Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was held at Las Cruces, December 19th, 20th and 21st, 1881.

M. W. Simon W. Newcomb, G. M., presiding.

Each one of the six lodges in the jurisdiction represented.

The proceedings are got up in a very creditable manner, and for typographical appearance will compare favorably with any received by us. Five special communications were had during the year.

A well written report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. A. Z. Higgins.

In its zeal for its side of the question the committee has not examined the position of Minnesota, or has become blinded.

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota has not changed one jot or tittle, or departed one letter from its original position; but maintains that a Grand Lodge within a given territory, is neither sovereign over the whole, nor has exclusive jurisdiction within, until each and all of the lodges in such territory concedes it.

The true masonic spirit is not admirably manifested in the comments of the committee relative to its differences with the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Exultation has not a tendency to cement the cords of brotherly love if such cords are desired.

M. W. Henry L. Waldo, elected Grand Master.

R. W. David J. Miller, re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Santa Fe.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, 1881.

The Fourteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at Saint John, April 26th and 27th, 1881.

M. : W. : Robert Marshall, G. : M. : , presiding.

Twenty-three lodges represented.

Twenty-four on the roll.

Transactions of local interest ; the report of the various committees indicate that the Grand Lodge is enjoying a season of prosperity, peace and harmony prevailing.

M. : W. : Benj. R. Stevenson, St. Andrews, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : William F. Bunting, St. John, re-appointed Grand Secretary.

## NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, was held at Halifax, June 1st and 2nd, 1881.

M. : W. : Lewis Johnston, D. : G. : M. : , presiding.

Forty-two lodges represented.

Seventy-six on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Master, Bro. Allen H. Crowe, had died during the year. the Deputy paid a fitting tribute to his memory ; a zealous, learned mason, formerly Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee ; he had for years been intimately connected with the transactions of the Grand Lodge. The craft in Nova Scotia have met with a loss not soon to be forgotten ; Minnesota extends her heartfelt sympathies.

A very brief report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a notice of the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. David C. Moore. It requires considerable time to make a good report, Bro. Moore had ample leisure.

M. : W. : William Taylor, elected Grand Master. ,

R. . W. . Benjamin Curren, re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Halifax.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

We have a pamphlet purporting to be the proceedings had at the Second and Third Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, held at Sydney, June 30th, 1880 and June 24th, 1881.

In Australia there are lodges holding under the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, and seceders from each composing an Independent Grand Lodge.

We know of no good reason why the Grand Lodge of New South Wales should not be enrolled on the list of Grand Lodges.

The brethren in their very difficult position, give every indication of being able to sustain a Grand Lodge. Actuated by the genuine principles of freemasonry, learned in its mysteries, the craft in that far off country are doing much to ameliorate the condition of man, we wish them good-speed and cheerfully enroll the Grand Lodge on our list for exchanges.

M. . W. . James S. Parnell, is Grand Master.

R. . H. . H. G. Rowell, Grand Secretary, both of Sydney.

We are indebted for the "Freemason" a monthly periodical devoted to masonry, published under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, a paper that will bear favorable comparison with any issued in America.

#### OHIO, 1881.

The Seventy-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held at Toledo, October 18th, 19th and 20th, 1881.

M. . W. . Reuben C. Lemmon, G. . M. . , presiding.

Three hundred and eighty-eight lodges represented.

Five hundred and twenty-three on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

A number of decisions, appertaining to local law were reported.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. R. E. Richards presented a report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

M. : W. : Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, re-elected Grand Secretary.

### OREGON, 1881.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held at Portland, June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1881.

M. : W. : R. P. Earhart, G. : M. :, presiding.

Sixty-two lodges represented.

Seventy-seven on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note :

That the ballot upon the application of a candidate must be secret, and its secrecy must be sacred. There may be circumstances under which a brother who has cast a black ball may reveal his vote to the master of his lodge; but there are none under which a brother may declare to any one that he has cast a white ball.

That a lodge in this jurisdiction may not upon waiver and request of his lodge, during a temporary residence in the State, confer the M. : M. : degree upon a fellow craft from another State where he is engaged in an occupation prohibited to masons by our penal code, notwithstanding the restriction does not exist in the Grand Lodge jurisdiction from which he hails.

\* \* \* \* \*

The master has the undoubted right to convene his lodge in special or emergent meetings at any time. But he cannot upon his own motion omit a regular communication, the time for which is fixed by the by-laws of his lodge. The regular meetings of a lodge must be held on the day and commence at the hour fixed by the by-laws.

We also find :

I desire to present here a word of caution touching a matter of great importance to us, that renewed vigilance may be exercised, and innovations on our established customs and usages guarded against and prevented. The times are remarkable for the great number of societies, formed for every variety of purpose and object. They are found in numbers in

every part of our community. And as many of the members of our institution are connected with these societies, and often in an official capacity, care should be taken that no changes in the modes of procedure and action in our business transactions peculiar to freemasonry, are suffered to creep into our lodges. I entertain no doubt of the propriety of these societies, or that they are organized for laudable purposes and that the work they do is beneficial to society at large, and to mankind, but their laws must not be exchanged for our laws, nor can our customs or regulations be forgotten. I have often observed in lodges well-intentioned brethren, without reflection, propose a course of action in some particular matter, which was at variance with masonic rule or usage, and attempt the quotation of a law learned elsewhere, and unknown to our jurisprudence.

In my correspondence during the past year I have received letters addressed to "Grand Worthy Master," "Worthy Grand Master," "Right Worthy Grand Master," and one communication addressed to the "Grand Worthy Chief Master Mason."

I have heard the Worshipful Master addressed as "Worthy Master," and the Tiler referred to as the "Outside Guardian." Many of you perhaps may know where these several designations belong, when properly applied. I am quite sure, however, that they were never learned in a masonic lodge.

I will not pursue this line of thought further, brethren, but will only add that in an institution like ours, ancient and established usages, even of the most trivial character should be adhered to with the utmost tenacity, as by such a course only, the most effectual barrier can be erected against innovation on the essentials of the craft. "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."

The following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That all Master Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction in good standing in their respective lodges for twenty years or more, may, at their own request, be relieved from all lodge dues, at the option of their lodges, and that this Grand Lodge relieve the subordinate lodges from the payment of all Grand Lodge dues on such brethren.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick again presented one of his most excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence, the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, receive courteous attention.

Under the head of Kentucky he says :

We think the word suicide should not govern in these cases, but the

circumstances and surroundings should have much to do with this question. Where a man has borne a good character, honorable and honest in all things, should this misfortune overtake him, charity at least would say his calamity shall not cause us to forsake him in the hour of burial. We would favor a law that no Master Mason who drinks intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be entitled to a masonic burial. This will include all drunkards. But so long as masons tolerate drunkards, gamblers, and slanderers in the lodges, we are in favor of giving every one a masonic burial, especially if he be a suicide. And we would make the funeral display as loud as it could be made, so our meaning would not be understood. There would be less gambling, drinking, &c., if masons would be masons. We do not wish to sweep the board with our remarks; we only refer to those elements in our Order. Their number is much less than that composing the better elements.

Under the head of Missouri we find:

Brethren who speak detractingly of other brethren, (and there are many who do, and even belie them,) should have a penalty fixed for them before blows are resorted to, that might prevent these fights. We would have the photograph (labelled "slander!" of the brother,—with a forked-tongue, the snake in the body—hung up in the lodge room, with the inscription under it: "Here he is: look at him!") This would be mild punishment and effective. If there is a despicable wretch on earth it is the Master Mason who has had a hand in ruining the reputation of a brother mason. The reputation of a Masonic Lodge is one that no brother should spot with individual malice.

Under the head of Wisconsin we find:

Can a man be made a mason who does not believe the Bible to be the word of God? The answer is that a man must believe in the existence of God, etc. When we ask a man to take the Bible as the word of God, we know as little of the question we propound as the candidate does of his answer.—If he says yes, he don't know why; and if he says no, he is equally as much at sea. When we ask a man if he believes in a Supreme Being; in His precepts and examples; in His divine law; moral and physical laws; spiritual and natural laws; and the good moral taught in the Bible, no man will say no, unless he is past understanding. And all a man is required to believe is that which affects his temporal and eternal happiness. If he finds the Bible teaches him how the result is attained as he does, then, a belief in God, the Father of all that is good in this life, and the life to come, places the believer in a condition where he may re-

alize the fact and become the recipient of divine favor, as all men can who will.

M. . W. . S. M. Stroud, Portland, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . F. J. Babcock, Salem, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, also of Salem, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### PENNSYLVANIA, 1881.

We have an abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, had during the year 1881. The Annual Communication was held at Philadelphia, December 27th, 1881.

“Bro. Samuel B. Dick, R . W. . Grand Master,” presiding. Fifty-eight lodges represented.

Five hundred and fifty-seven on the roll.

At a Quarterly Communication in December the following decision was made :

The Right Worshipful Grand Master, decided that the revoking or reversing of a suspension or expulsion placed the brother in precisely the same position as if such suspension or expulsion had never taken place.

Arrangements were made for a “celebration in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The First Annual Grand Communication of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—the earliest communication of a Grand Lodge in America.”

“The Grand Lodge was constituted on St. John the Baptist’s Day A. D. 1732.”

On the 24th of June the Grand Master assisted by the Grand Officers and members of sixty subordinate lodges laid “the corner-stone of the new Memorial Church at Danville.”

The corner-stone of the old church was laid with masonic ceremonies 53 years previously, by our venerable and esteemed brother, Judge Wm. Donaldson, assisted by the Rev. Brother Piggot, who was then the pastor of the church, acting as Grand Chaplain. These two venerable brethren were present and participated in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new edifice.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review



of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was as usual presented by Bro. Richard Vaux, and is as uniformly, replete with masonic law and instruction.

We quote from the opening of the report, and commend it to the careful consideration of the brethren, it is the reflections of one who has long served in the masonic ranks and has a thorough knowledge of the subject matter of which he was writing :

Masonic Jurisprudence demands, like any other science, faithful and constant study.

It might well happen that instances arise when the full bearing of our unwritten law is not observed, if its prompt interpretation is sought. In these cases first errors are corrected as reflection suggest the necessity. Thus everywhere the true conservatism which freemasonry inculcates is sure to assert itself.

In this is found the steady adherence to fundamental principles. It is thus that our institution is conserved, preserved, and made safe against innovation.

The test that is most surely to be implicitly relied on in determining questions of masonic law, usage or custom, is the examination of the inherent spirit which vitalizes them, and that ascertained, to compel conformity to their guidance.

Specious argument and special pleading may be permitted in the administration of the laws of profane society, but in freemasonry these are never permitted.

A reasonable faith, a quiet obedience, and a judgment enlightened by the light which shineth in the darkness of doubt or ignorance, are the guides which lead the masonic mind and conscience.

Innovations in the ceremonies, ritual, or indeed in any of the proceedings of lodges of freemasons, ought to be rigorously prevented. It is the spirit of innovation that is to be feared. It may be, that in some instances the special or particular change, in itself, is not of so serious concern, in its relations to the ancient and established usage or custom. But if changes are ever to be sanctioned, then the peril arises, for a precedent is the most dangerous in the consequences that come from a precedent. No precedent is more dangerous than a precedent. Once it is admitted that occasion admits of a violation of the ancient customs of the craft, then, that violation is cited for jurisdiction of other innovations.

It is safer, wiser, surer, to resist the first step of innovation.

The strength and power and glory of our fraternity are to be found in the steadfastness and stability of its adherence to the established.

This is the most striking attribute, in the observation of the profane,

which marks freemasonry. It is, in a great degree, that which gives to the craft its usefulness, its inherited and traditional character, gains for it the respect and admiration of thoughtful minds. Staid, steadfast, immovable, always abiding in the ancient traditions, the immemorial customs, the consecrated usages, and the foundation landmarks.

Why then let the spirit of change, the spirit of unrest, the appetite for novelties, the desire for the modern, the craving for what is so often called progress, but which is but another name for distraction, come into the tyled enclosure of true masonry?

For what? Can it in any sense improve the character of our craft? Can it add to its fame? Render freemasonry other than it has been for ages? Are not our antiquity, or ceremonial, and our principles, customs and usages, the admiration of mankind?

Then why disturb what is canonized by the approbation, respect and admiration of generations? Why incur the perils, trojan horses, it may be innovations hid within, and introduced under any pretext within the Masonic Temple.

Under the head of Alabama he says :

In answer to the question put by our distinguished brother, whether "three or more lodges" in a territory in which no Grand Lodge exists, being in a minority of all the lodges, can form a Grand Lodge? We say, no. The term "three or more," used by us, was intended only to designate the minimum number that would be justified in forming a Grand Lodge. We have more than once contended, that a masonic sovereign supreme Grand Lodge must have undisputed authority over all lodges in its jurisdiction. This is the general fundamental proposition. There may be exceptions to it, which time, long ago, failed to denounce, but the protection of the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, and the recognition of the sovereignty, must demand that the jurisdiction be exclusive as against any other. If in territory unoccupied by any Grand Lodge, there are seven lodges, four holding their charters from one Grand Lodge and three from another, and the four form a Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge cannot be recognized until the other three lodges surrender their charters, and the new Grand Lodge is recognized by both the mother Grand Lodges.

Our position exactly, and we are at a loss to understand how any one can come to any other conclusion who has *investigated* the question.

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota has ever been an advocate of, and sustained the American dogma of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and of exclusive jurisdiction after it has been legitimately

obtained, that is to say when all the lodges in a given territory unite in the formation or give in their adhesion to a new Grand Lodge.

M.: W.: Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master.

R.: W.: Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary were re-elected, the address of both, Masonic Temple, Broad Street, Philadelphia.

#### PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, 1881.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward's Island was held at Charlottetown, June 24th, 1881.

M.: W.: John Yeo, G.: M.:, presiding.

Ten lodges represented.

Twelve on the roll.

Transactions of local interest.

The craft appears to be in a very prosperous condition in the Island, and the Grand Secretary an active, painstaking worker, he in common with most others complains that returns are not made out by subordinates as they should be and not sent up in time as required by the Constitution.

M.: W.: John Yeo, Port Hill, Grand Master.

R.: W.: G. W. Wakeford, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### QUEBEC, 1881.

The Twelfth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was held at Montreal on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, 1881.

M.: W.: John H. Graham, G.: M.:, "on the throne."

Forty-eight lodges represented.

Sixty-four on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Master thinks the title Grand Lodge of Canada a misnomer and that it should be changed to Grand Lodge of Ontario in accordance with the political division of the Dominion of Canada.

The three lodges in the Province of Quebec, holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, have voluntarily given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Quebec,—good ; there now remains but the three lodges under obedience of the Grand Lodge of England. It is to be hoped that those lodges will change their allegiance, and that the Grand Lodge of Quebec may have exclusive jurisdiction in the province.

Resolutions of “ profound sorrow and regret, of the decease of eminent Brother James A. Garfield, President of the United States ” were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The reports of the District Deputies, show a very healthy condition of the lodges, financially prosperous, conscientiously using the work of the jurisdiction, and peace and harmony prevailing ; we believe that it would be greatly to the advantage of the three remaining English lodges to come under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

One of the lodges—Albion No. 2—having been in existence for 128 years, was by resolution, authorized to substitute gold for silver in the matter of jewels, and clothing.

A new Constitution adopted, assimilating more nearly to those of the Grand Lodges of the United States ; one unique feature—

“ Any lodge which has been established by warrant from the Grand Lodge in any territory in which a Grand Lodge did not exist, and which does not take part in the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within said territory, shall thereby forfeit said warrant, and all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, unless within a year after the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within such territory the said lodge shall become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of the territory within which it is situated.”

The first instance in which a Grand Lodge has legislated upon the matter ; one difficulty remains “ lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge ”—when or what is the criterion by which to judge of lawful establishment ; the Grand Lodge should have gone a step further and defined the term.

Bro. J. Fred Walker, presented a brief but well written report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. John H. Graham, Richmond, Grand Master.

R.: W.: John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### RHODE ISLAND, 1881.

The Ninety-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island was held at Providence, May 16th, 1881.

M.: W.: Edward L. Freeman, G.: M.:, presiding.

Thirty-three lodges represented.

Thirty-seven on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note :

1. Upon the question as to what disposition should be made of a blank ballot found in the box at an election of officers?

I decided that a blank piece of paper had no value, expressed no choice, and should be thrown out before the vote was declared.

We find the following :

*Ordered*, That the subordinate lodges may, by a majority vote, at the next regular communication preceding the 15th day of June in each year, dispense with the regular communications appointed by its by-laws to be held between said 15th day of June and the 15th of September next ensuing.

The proceedings are embellished with steel plate engravings of James A. Garfield and Grand Master E. L. Freeman.

An appropriation was made to furnish each of the representatives in foreign jurisdictions with a monthly copy of the "Freemasons Repository."

The report on Foreign Correspondence is confined to two pages.

M.: W.: Thomas Vincent, Westerly, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Edwin Baker, Providence, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA, 1880.

The One Hundreth and Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston, December 14th and 15th, 1880.

M.: W.: Agustine T. Smythe, G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and fifty-two lodges represented.

Two hundred and six on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

3. An unaffiliated mason applying for membership, cannot demand an investigation, nor can the lodge order it, if he be black-balled. The secrecy of the ballot cannot be enquired into in any way.

\* \* \* \* \*

8. A brother must as well on leaving as on entering a lodge, salute the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden and the Junior Warden.

9. A lodge should properly keep its charter in the lodge room. It is the certificate of its organization, and should be ready to be produced whenever called for. The temporary absence of the charter from the room, however does not vitiate work done. The charter does not create the lodge. This is done by the action of the Grand Lodge. The charter is merely the evidence of such act. Therefore its presence in the room, while eminently proper and desirable, is not absolutely necessary.

We cheerfully give place to the following extract from the report of the D.: D.: G.: M.: of the sixth district :

I have given the subject much thought and have concluded that the prime cause of the evil of non-attendance and failure to pay dues; is that the brethren outside of the lodge room are not squaring their actions towards one another with the square of virtue. They are so absorbed with the universal desire of "getting gain," that they forget their duties and obligations as masons, and the world looks on and seeing no distinction between mason and profane, naturally conclude that the bond of brotherhood is of bad material and very slacktwisted, while the brother who anticipated different treatment disgusted and silently drops out. I am thoroughly persuaded that if masonry is to be respected and honored and make headway in any community, the brethren outside of the lodge room and on all occasions should practice towards each other the principles they have been taught inside, so that the world may clearly understand that there is a bond between masons that does not exist elsewhere. If this course of conduct was pursued by masons on all occasions, I am persuaded that there would at once spring up such fraternal feelings as would result in a full and prompt attendance of the brethren and a prompt payment of their dues, as well as force the respect that is due us from the world and a desire on the part of the best material everywhere to come into our ranks.

A large amount of business was transacted of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-three American, those of Minnesota included, and eleven foreign Grand Lodges is from the scholarly pen of Bro. Charles Inglesby.

Under the head of Minnesota we find :

The very act of recognition is an admission that the new Grand Lodge is the sovereign, exclusive masonic power in the territory, and precludes the idea of the recognizing Grand Lodge exercising any further power or control within that territory. If it does not, then it necessarily follows that the new Grand Lodge is not sovereign and exclusive.

We hold that the "act of recognition" is nothing more or less than the formal withdrawal or surrender of any rights in the territory ; what else is it? We recognize that the Grand Body has sovereign rights over the lodges of its obedience and exclusive jurisdiction over the territory possessed by those lodges. In all the discussion had the brethren forget or ignore the fact that for many years after the organization of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, there were a number of lodges in the State that continued in their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, peace and harmony prevailed, Grand Officers exchanged visits, no trouble of any kind.

M. W. James F. Izlar, Orangeburg, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### TENNESSEE, 1880.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held at Nashville, November 8th, 9th and 10th, 1880.

M. W. Wilbur F. Foster, G. M., presiding.

Three hundred and thirty-six lodges represented.

Five hundred and seven on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note :

2. The loss of the left hand does not debar a candidate, he being otherwise worthy.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. That the testimony of children old enough to comprehend the solemnity of an obligation would ordinarily be received upon a masonic trial; yet it is not advisable to introduce the testimony of minor children upon the trial of their father.

6. That a lodge cannot refuse a dimit to a brother whose dues are paid, upon the ground that he is otherwise indebted to the lodge; also, that a lodge affiliating such a brother does not become responsible to his former lodge for such outside indebtedness.

\* \* \* \* \*

9. That the possession of a dimit does not afford sufficient proof that a man is a mason to justify his admission to a lodge; also, that a favorable report of a committee appointed upon a petition for membership is incomplete, and should not be received, unless the committee can also report the fact that the petitioner is a Master Mason.

\* \* \* \* \*

13. The Worshipful Master may order a second or third ballot upon a petition, in his discretion, before any member present on the first ballot shall have left the room.

We present as worth serious attention an extract from the address:

The other measure to which I alluded as being a question for each subordinate lodge to settle for itself, is the subject for lodge dues, or the dues collected from members by subordinate lodges. The custom as it now exists is the fruitful source of all our woes. It occasions nine-tenths of all our lodge trials. It is the cause of loss of interest, irregular attendance, and ultimate total lethargy and death of some of the oldest lodges. It is modern in its inception, obnoxious in its nature, and not in accordance with the ancient spirit and custom of masonry. In all my visits and inquiries nine-tenths—I believe I might truthfully say ninety-nine hundredths—of all the trouble reported to me originated in the everlasting sore—non-payment of dues. Not a session of the Grand Lodge is held but more or less legislation is demanded upon this subject. I respectfully suggest to subordinate lodges if it would not be better to strike it from the by-laws; wipe out the question at once and forever—get rid of it, and never again let the word dues be heard in the land. But some brother will say, how shall we raise our assessments for the Grand Lodge? and, what shall we do for charity fund, and to meet current expenses? Do as one among the older and most prosperous of our own lodges has always done; if the revenue from conferring degrees is insufficient for these purposes, let the secretary notify all the brethren two months in advance what sum is required. Each brother comes forward with the amount he is able to pay, and the sum is raised.



During the session a Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of Past Grand Master J. C. N. Robertson—elected G. . M. . in 1836—who died in January 1st, aged 88 years.

A masonic apron made in 1775 was presented to the Grand Lodge.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges was presented by Bro. G. S. Blackie.

Bro. Blackie had been absent from the State—visiting in Europe—several years, on his return he resumes his reportorial post with the old-time vigor that commended his reports to the masonic student.

We regret that the proceedings of Minnesota had not been received.

M. . W. . John T. Iron, Paris, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . John Frizzell, Nashville, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. G. S. Blackie, Nashville, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### TEXAS, 1880.

The Forty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Houston, December 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th, 1880.

M. . W. . E. G. Bower, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and eight lodges represented.

Five hundred and twenty-five on the roll.

Nine dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. W. H. Nichols, presented a report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota not included.

We extract from his conclusion :

The absence of all bitterness in the discussion of our brother correspondents, even where opinions are diametrically opposed, fascinates us, and we did long to join in the pretty sallies and friendly chit-chat of the family conversation, but we dare not ask Bro. Grand Secretary Bring-

hurst to give us the room he occupies in these proceedings with his monotonous tables of lodge dues and the ilk, and having spread ourselves to the fullest extent, must be content with extending to you from the south our hand, our heart and our love, and follow Bro. Taylor in his clever poetical fervor, from the far west, in bidding the M. A. S. a fond adieu, as follows :

So walking here in the twilight, O my friends !  
I hear your voices, softened by the distance,  
And pause, and turn to listen, as each sends  
His words of friendship, comfort and assistance.

If any thought of mine, or song, or told,  
Has ever given delight or consolation,  
Ye have repaid me back a thousand fold  
By every friendly sign and salutation.

Thanks for the sympathies that ye have shown,  
Thanks for each kindly word, each silent token,  
That teaches me, when seeming most alone,  
Friends are around us, though no word be spoken.

Kind messages, that pass from land to land ;  
Kind reviews, that betray the heart's deep history,  
In which we feel the pressure of a hand,—  
One touch of fire,—and all the rest is mystery !

These " Proceedings," that silently among  
Our household treasures take familiar places,  
And are to us as if a living tongue  
Spoke from the printed leaves or pictured faces !

Perhaps on earth I never shall behold,  
With eye of sense, your outward form and semblance ;  
Therefore to me ye never will grow old,  
But live forever young in my remembrance.

Never grow old or change or pass away ;  
Your gentle voices will flow on forever,  
When life grows bare and tarnished with decay,  
As through a leafless landscape flows a river.

Not chance of birth or place has made us friends,  
Being often times of different tongues and nations,  
But the endeavor for the self same ends,  
With the same hopes, and fears and aspirations.

Therefore I hope, as no unwelcome guest,  
At your warm fireside, when the lamps are lighted,  
To have my place reserved among the rest,  
Nor stand as one unsought and uninvited!

M. : W. : J. H. McLeary, Austin, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : G. H. Bringhurst, Houston, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. James Masterson also of Houston, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### UTAH, 1880 and 1881.

The pamphlet before us contains the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Utah had at a special session, called for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of an Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City—the world moves—and at the Ninth and Tenth Annual Communications held at Salt Lake City, November 9th and 10th, 1880 and January 18th, 1881. The latter communication was called to meet the requirements of the Constitution as to change of time of meeting.

R. : W. : P. H. Emerson, D. : G. : M. :, presiding at the Ninth session.

All the lodges in the territory—six—represented.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Under the head of Change of Officers we find in the Grand Master's address presented by a P. : G. : M. : :

Rotation in office seems to be the rule, and exceptions to it are only admitted from necessity. It occurs to me that no sound masonic reason can be advanced in support of the custom. The evils resulting from it are many and manifest; not the least of these evils is, that during a great portion of the masonic year, the superintendence of the lodge and the direction of its work, are intrusted to inexperienced officers. About the time the latter have acquired a knowledge which renders them competent for the discharge of their duties, an election takes place, and a new set of officials are selected to pass through the same ordeal. The only argument which I have ever heard advanced in support of the practice referred to, is, that a frequent change of the officers of a lodge affords the means of rewarding the zeal and gratifying the ambition of aspiring brethren. Such an argument, assuming as it does that the offices of masonry are

designed as rewards for individual merit and not for the benefit of the craft at large, carries upon its face its own refutation. It is, indeed, a wretched kind of masonry, which can find its incentive to exertions, only in the hope of distinction, and a poor ambition that seeks its gratification in the possession of official titles. Let me urge upon you to use your influence in the lodges to which you belong, to reform the custom which I have condemned, and the spirit out of which it grows. Advise the brethren to select the very best material, attainable, for various lodge stations, and when the right man is found, in the right place, retain him in that place as long as he will consent to serve.

Among the decisions reported we note :

*First.* If a member of a lodge, in good standing, object to the admission or presence of a visiting brother, the master must deny admission to the brother to whom the objection is thus made, or, if present, request him to retire. In such case the master has no discretion and cannot demand that the reason of the objection be stated.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Fourth.* The officers of a lodge, under dispensation, cannot be installed; an election must always precede installation.

The Grand Secretary under the auspices of the Grand Lodge has founded a public library. Of it he says :

In our library the Grand Lodge of Utah has secured and stored away a fund, and accumulated, without much investment on its own part, a capital that bears an interest, which, it is true, cannot be counted by dollars and cents, but which is of a much greater value, because it educates and thereby benefits mankind. Each good book circulating among hundreds of readers is a silent helpmate to freemasonry, it spreads light, and consequently lessens vice. This is the true mission of our institution, and the craft in Utah can do nothing which would be more beneficial to the human race than to assist morally and financially our library.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, is from the masterly pen of Bro. Christopher Djehl.

Under the head of Arkansas we find :

In Utah the ballot is spread for the three degrees, and when the candidate has been elected and has received the E. A. Degree, he has become a mason, and, as such, has some rights, one of which is that he should meet

his accuser and answer and explain the charge. Is it just, is it fair, is it masonic to say, "we will not assume the burdens of a prosecution?" No, Bro. Dodge, it is not, it cannot be. We have seen enough of that kind of work in lodges to convince us that Bro. Scott is perfectly right, and we stand and fall with him on that point. To object to the advancement of an E. A. or F. C., as the case may be, because the brother stepped on my corn, is, plainly speaking, cowardice, and we will have none of that in our masonry. Let the charge be open, as it becomes freemen, and we need not be ashamed of our actions. Says Bro. Rice, of Indiana, on the subject: "An E. A. has placed himself in a position which holds him accountable to the lodge for any un-masonic conduct, and the regulations provided how he shall be tried for the same. If he is unworthy to proceed he is equally so to remain where he is; but this is a matter to be decided by the lodge and not by one member of it, who may be wrongly informed or acting from prejudice.

Under the head of Idaho we find:

"You wear the square but do you have  
That thing the square denotes?  
Is there within your inmost soul  
That principle that should control  
All deeds and words and thought?  
The square of Virtue, is it there,—  
Oh you that wear the Mason's square?"

"You wear the compass; do you keep  
Within the circle due,  
That's circumscribed by law divine,  
Excluding hatred, envy, sin,—  
Including all that's true?  
The compass, does it trace that curve  
Inside of which no passions swerve?"

In his conclusion we find:

"When Finis comes, the Book we close,  
And, somewhat sadly, Fancy goes,  
With backward step, from stage to stage  
Of that accomplished pilgrimage—  
The thorn lies thicker than the rose!  
"There is so much that no one knows,  
So much unreachd that none suppose;  
What flaws! What faults! On every page,  
When Finis comes.

“Still, they must pass! The swift Tide flows,  
Though not for all the laurel grows,  
Perchance in this beslandered age,  
The worker, mainly, wins his wage;  
And time will sweep both friends and foes  
When Finis comes!

M.: W.: Philip Henry Emerson, Ogden, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, re-elected Grand Secretary and is also Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

#### VERMONT, 1881.

The Eighty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington, June 15th and 16th, 1881.

M.: W.: Lavant M. Read, G.: M.:, presiding.

Ninety lodges represented.

One hundred and one on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Master says in his address:

We cannot recognize a body as a Grand Lodge, which is entitled to but a divided authority over its own territory.

And yet the Grand Lodge of Vermont recognized the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

The new Grand Secretary reported, that on assuming the position he found the office in a chaotic condition, not a complete file of proceedings on hand, and solicits contributions of proceedings to enable him to supply calls made by foreign Jurisdictions.

Transactions of local interest.

A very good report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. ——. There is no name attached, and we are not good at guessing.

M.: W.: Lucius C. Butler, Essex, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: William H. Root, Burlington, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## VIRGINIA, 1881.

The One Hundred and Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held at Richmond, December 12th, 13th and 14th, 1881.

M. : W. : Peyton S. Coles, G. : M. : , presiding.

One hundred and thirty-five lodges represented.

Two hundred and thirty-four on the roll.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Secretary furnishes a highly interesting account in connection with the laying of the corner-stone—October 18th, 1881—of the Centennial Monument to be erected at Yorktown by the General Government.

The Grand Master wore the sash and apron worked by the wife of Bro. Gen. Lafayette, and presented by him to Gen. Washington, they are the property of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22.

The chair used, was the one presented by the Royal Governor of the Province of Virginia to the body of masons who were in and around Williamsburg in 1768, and became the property of Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, when it was chartered in 1773.

The gavel used, belonging to the masonic veterans of New York, was made from one of the deck timbers of the frigate Lawrence, Commodore Perry's flag ship at the battle of Lake Erie.

The oration delivered by P. : G. : M. : Wellford, was a masterpiece of eloquence.

He made a statement, which we have seen before, but have not been able to find any historical data for, viz. : That Washington while President of the United States appeared at the head of a masonic procession, clad in masonic clothing, and laid the corner-stone of the first capitol of the United States at Washington, and that he was then Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22.

It is of no advantage to masonry to make such claims unless sustained by facts capable of demonstration.

That Washington was a mason we have abundant and unquestionable evidence, the records of the lodge show the date of his reception of the degrees; two of them before he was twenty-one years of age, a privilege extended to the son of a mason, but we have never found any evidence of his election to the mastership, or of his ever presiding as such.

In the older minutes not only the names of the officers present were recorded, but also those of the brethren. Surely if Washington had ever been, or even acted as master the records would show it.

It has been asserted that he was W. : M. : because his name was the first one enrolled on a petition.

We have seen in public addresses the assertion that Washington and all his generals, except Arnold were masons; the truth is that Arnold was a Royal Arch Mason, and several of the generals were not.

A large proportion of the great men of America have belonged to the fraternity, but it is not wise to give currency to more than we can substantiate.

The book of proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia has a feature which we commend to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota? The publication from time to time of historical sketches of subordinate lodges. In this way the history of masonry in the State can be preserved. The age of the oldest lodge in this jurisdiction is only thirty-three years, and yet to-day, recollection is called upon to supply facts of which there is no record remaining.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is brief, but an excellent review of the proceedings for forty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Delaware we find :

If that doesn't go a bow-shot beyond the abominable doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, then we don't know what it means. Let us call attention to its monstrosity. Mr. Smith, a worthy gentleman, asks to be made a mason in Delaware. Some mason dislikes him, and votes against him. He knows nothing of masonic regulations, and is in total ignorance as to why he was rejected. He afterwards removes to Iowa, and there proves to be, as he was in Delaware, a worthy citizen. Liking the masons



he has become acquainted with in his new home, he at the end of ten years applies for initiation. What then? Why he is told that the Delaware Lodge acquired perpetual jurisdiction over him by rejecting him! Yes, by rejecting, not by accepting him. We haven't patience to comment upon such teachings when they are set forth as freemasonry. But, thank Heaven, though we used Iowa's name, Iowa allows no such wrongs to be perpetuated in her name. Like Virginia, she uses her own pleasure in regard to applicants rejected in other jurisdictions. We ask them whether they have been rejected, learn why if we can, and then initiate or not as the lodge may decide.

Under the head of Oregon he says:

The Virginia doctrine is that masonry is voluntary *semper et ubique*. We hold, therefore, that a mason may hold his membership where he will—a Virginia mason in Oregon, for instance, and *vice versa*. Every member of a lodge is eligible to office. *Ergo*, a member of a Virginia lodge who resides in North Carolina or Tennessee, is eligible to office. If not, why not? Many masons live on the very borders of our sister States.

Under the head of Utah he says:

We don't believe in refunding money paid for masonic relief, nor acknowledge that any mason or lodge has any just "claim" to be reimbursed for such outlay by the lodge to which a brother belongs; but nevertheless we shall note, if or whenever we get a chance, to give to these Utah lodges as much as they have given to any Virginia mason.

M. W. Reuben M. Page, Abingdon, elected Grand Master.

R. W. William B. Isaacs, Richmond, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. William F. Drinkard, also of Richmond, Chairman of Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### WISCONSIN, 1881.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1881.

M. W. Emmons E. Chapin, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and sixty-nine lodges represented.

Two hundred and thirteen on the roll.

Six dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

1. *Membership.* Where the application of a non-affiliate had been received, referred, favorably reported, balloted for, found clear, and the brother declared by the W. M. duly elected, and the lodge closed without giving the brother an opportunity to sign the by-laws; and thereafter, and before he had signed the by-laws a brother in good standing objected to his signing and thus becoming a member; held, that the brother elected became a member of the lodge, and an opportunity should be given him at once to sign the by-laws.

3. *Grand Gift Enterprise.* It would be contrary to the principles of masonry for the officers of a lodge to issue a circular requesting the fraternity to purchase tickets for a "Grand Gift Enterprise" ostensibly for the purpose of aiding a worthy brother in the recovery of the value of property lost or destroyed by the elements, or even to aid a sick and feeble brother in need, occasioned by such calamity. And much more un-masonic for the Grand Master to endorse such a circular, or give sanction to such a contemplated enterprise.

4. *Deceit.* Where a lodge had ascertained that a candidate had gained admission by fraud or deceit, as by falsely answering questions required to be truly answered in the petition, or as by giving an alias to cover up a questionable situation or transaction in connection with himself by his real name in another locality where he had previously resided, with the intent to deceive the lodge, and had concealed the facts from the lodge until charged upon him. Held, that it was not only the right, and duty of the lodge to arrest his progress, but to deal with the offender for conduct unbecoming a mason, the gravamen of the offense being the falsehood before, and the concealment after his admission.

6. *Acting Master.* The power of an Acting Master, in the temporary absence of the W. M., ceases when the lodge closes. He cannot act until another emergency arises.

7. *A Mason's Word.* Other things being equal, a Master Mason's word should be taken as true, in preference to one not a mason. Differences of a personal nature which tend to jeopardize free and full fellowship, should be fully reconciled before a rap for admission has been allowed to be heard at the inner door of the lodge.

10. *Qualification.* Each lodge is sole judge of the physical and mental qualifications of candidates for admission, subject, however, to the Ancient Landmarks, the Constitution and decisions of constituted authority.

The candidate seeks the lodge, and not the lodge the candidate. The

presumption is that each applicant seeks admission for the good of masonry. The question for the lodge to determine upon every application is, will masonry be benefited? If the lodge has a reasonable rational doubt to the qualifications of a candidate, the lodge and not the candidate should have the benefit of that doubt, and be governed subject to the restrictions mentioned accordingly.

*Robes.* It is not, in my opinion, in accordance with masonic usage for officers and others engaged in conferring the M. . M. . Degree, to wear or use robes.

We find the following in the proceedings :

*Whereas*, Some of the transactions of this Grand Lodge have appeared in the newspapers of this city, which ought never to have been published, therefore,

*It is ordered*, By this Grand Lodge, that for all time hereafter, no transactions of this Grand Body shall be given to any person for publication in a newspaper; and the penalty for so doing shall be such as the Grand Lodge may see fit to impose in each case.

In our opinion the above is rather too sweeping, sometimes there is action had by a Grand Lodge, of interest to the general public, but transactions of solely a masonic character if published at all, should be only through the masonic channels.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges is the hand-work of Bro. J. W. Woodhull, who, emphatic in the declaration of opinion, is always courteous.

Bro. Woodhull's replies to our enquiries of last year are not satisfactory, but we have not the time, now, to note the points, Minnesota has not "succumbed," she occupies precisely the position originally assumed, that *claiming* does not *give* possession, that possession is only had after all the parties in interest voluntarily surrender their rights.

Masonry is based on the unity principle and coercion is not a masonic term.

If Wisconsin should return to the original orthography and use the letter "O" instead of "W," we could give our readers both information and amusement by copying from Bro. Woodhull's reports, but somehow we get the allotted space more than

full before we come to "W."—Guess we will reverse the alphabetical arrangement.

M. W. Emmons E. Chapin, Columbus, Grand Master.

R. W. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary were each re-elected.

Bro. Woodhull is also Committee on Correspondence.

### WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 1881.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory was held at Olympia, June 1st and 2d, 1881.

M. W. Louis Sohns, G. M., presiding.

Twenty-six lodges represented.

Thirty-four on the roll.

We present an extract from the address of the Grand Master :

But has it come to this, that a brother mason, or a lodge, when it buries the dead, ministers at the bedside of the living, stands father to the fatherless or befriends the desolate and lonely of the earth, that it must be reimbursed for the expenses attending the performing of these pleasant duties, the holy mission of masonry? Is a lodge to be joined that the affiliate may be assured that he is to receive these things? Even had Bro. Jameison continued a member of St. John's Lodge, his claim upon the fraternity, "wheresoever dispersed," was just the same. It is the misfortune of this age, that the numerous beneficial associations to which our brethren have become attached has given growth to the idea "that masonry has ceased to be a charitable and is a beneficial institution."

This mission of masonry is not mercenary; it is not a system of exchange, or a purchase of the dispensing charitable rites. It rather is :

"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. For if ye love them which love you, what thank have ye? for sinners also love those that love them. And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same, and if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye, for sinners also lend to sinners to receive as much again."

Masonry, as it was taught in former days, before this indemnity for relief, this benefit assured, was engrafted upon the age taught its votaries :

"Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure pressed down and

shaken together and running over, for with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

I have no objection to any brother or any lodge dividing the burdens of love, but charity loses its distinctive character; brotherly love becomes a misnomer; relief is burden to its recipient, when bestowed with the idea that it is accorded in the knowledge that the bestower is to be repaid.

The Grand Lodge has a subordinate at Sitka, Alaska.

No report on Foreign Correspondence and transactions of local interest.

M. W. Ralph Guichard, Walla Walla, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was held at Wheeling, November, 8th and 9th, 1881.

M. W. Charles J. Faulkner, G. M., presiding.

Seventy-two lodges represented.

One hundred and seventeen on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Under the head of "Queries and Decisions" we find:

A Lodge U. D. possesses no power except that of acting upon the application of a candidate for the degrees and conferring the same. The members of such a lodge are those only, who are named in the dispensation or in the petition.

A queer W. M.

3. A W. M., on his departure for the Grand Lodge applied to the treasurer of his lodge for the Grand Lodge dues, stating that the secretary was not at home and the exact amount could not be ascertained. The treasurer, without an order from the lodge, gave to the W. M. \$50.00. The dues amounted to \$39.00 The W. M. has neglected and refused to refund to the treasurer the balance of \$11.00. Can the lodge be held liable to the treasurer for the \$11.00?

*Answer.* No. The treasurer had no authority to pay out the funds of the lodge, except upon the order of the W. M., and with the consent of the lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Answer.* The impossibility of bending the left knee disqualifies the candidate. The physical defect described prevents the candidate from meeting the requirements of the ritual in either of the three degrees.

\* \* \* \* \*

10. W. M., Weston Lodge, No. 10: After the raising of a brother who was a minister of the Gospel, the lodge passed an order "that the treasurer do pay to him the sum of \$20, that being the amount of the fees for the three degrees." Did the lodge do right in passing the order? And if not, can the order be rescinded at the subsequent communication?

*Answer.* If the intention of the lodge in passing the resolution was to evade the 16th article of the general laws and regulations, the act was illegal, null and void, and the W. M. is responsible to this Grand Lodge for permitting the resolution to be considered. From the facts stated the brother was not an applicant for charity, and if not, the act was clear attempt to evade the law. If the treasurer has not paid the order, the W. M. or lodge should direct him not to do so, but if paid, the brother must be requested to refund the amount.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is the duty of masons collectively and individually, to manifest a charitable disposition toward all men, more especially a brother in masonry, whether he is a member of the particular lodge within whose jurisdiction he is stricken down or not. And it is the right of every M. M. in good and regular standing, to be relieved and comforted in want, sickness or distress. These obligations and rights are reciprocal. Masonry being a charitable, and not a benevolent institution, the necessity for the relief or assistance claimed, and the pecuniary inability of the applicant to furnish or provide it, are the true tests by which the obligations of a lodge or its members should be measured. In addition to the charitable features of masonry, which in a proper case, we should always be prompt to exemplify, the intellectual and social are equally binding. The visitation of a sick brother, should be one of our most pleasant duties, and be regarded as one of our greatest privileges—"to alleviate his misfortunes, to compassionate his misery, and restore peace to his troubled mind," illustrates the truest, and one of the most practical tenets of masonry.

The following, according to our ideas, very sensible resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions which are situated near our borders, may confer the first three degrees in masonry on persons residing in the Grand Jurisdiction, who reside nearer to such subordinate lodge than to any subordinate lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, if such applicant be found worthy; provided the same privilege be extended to the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Mill Creek, October 1st, "for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a Free Will Baptist Church (colored.)"

M. : W. : John H. Riley, Ripley, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : O. S. Long, Wheeling, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Chairman.

## APPENDIX I.

## DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST DATE.

GRAND LODGE OF	GRAND MASTERS.		GRAND SECRETARIES.	
	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama .....	H. C. Tompkins.	Montgomery...	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	J. H. Van Hoose ..	Fayetteville ..	Luke E. Barber ..	Little Rock
British Columbia.	C. M. Chambers ..	Victoria .....	E. C. Baker .....	Laurel Point.
Colorado.....	Robert A. Quillian.	Walesburg .....	Ed. C. Parmelee...	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	James McCormick ..	Windsor.....	J. K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
California.....	Clay W. Taylor.....	Shaster .....	Alex. G. Abell .....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	James Moffatt .....	London.....	J. J. Mason .....	Hamilton.
Delaware.....	J. W. H. Watson ..	Newport.....	William S. Hayes ..	Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	N. D. Larner .....	Washington ..	W. R. Singleton ..	Washington.
Dakota.....			Charles T. McCoy ..	Bon Homme.
Florida.....			D. C. Dawkins .....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. I. Wright .....	Rome.....	J. E. Blackshear ..	Macon.
Illinois.....	W. H. Scott.....	Salem .....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	Calvin W. Prather.	Jeffersonville ..	W. H. Smythe .....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	G. B. VanSaun.....	Cedar Falls.....	T. S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Idaho.....	F. E. Ensign.....	Hailey .....	J. H. Wickersham ..	Silver City.
Indian Territory.	C. E. Gooding .....	Colbert .....	J. S. Murrow .....	Atoka.
Kansas.....	William Cowgill ..	Fredonia .....	John H. Brown .....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	W. H. Muffett .....	Louisville .....	Hiram Bassett.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	W. R. Whitaker ..	New Orleans ..	J. C. Butchelor ..	New Orleans.
Maine.....	M. F. King.....	Portland .....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Massachusetts ..	S. C. Lawrence .....	Boston .....	T. P. Cheever .....	Boston.
Maryland.....	John S. Tyson.....	Baltimore.....	J. H. Medairy .....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	O. L. Spaulding ..	St. John's.....	W. P. Innes .....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	C. H. Benton .....	Minneapolis ..	A. T. C. Pierson ..	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	A. M. Dockery .....	Gallatin .....	J. D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	J. F. McCormick ..	Paulding .....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	T. M. Pomeroy ..	Missoula .....	Cornelius Hedges ..	Helena.
Manitoba .....	John H. Bell.....	Winnipeg .....	Jas. Henderson ..	Winnipeg.
New Hampshire.	F. A. McKean.....	Nashua .....	Geo. P. Cleaves ..	Concord.
New Jersey.....	J. W. Martin .....	Rahway .....	Joseph Hough .....	Trenton.
New York.....	H. S. Taylor.....	New York .....	J. M. Austin.....	New York.
North Carolina ..	H. F. Grainger ..	Goldsboro .....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nebraska.....	James R. Cain.....		W. R. Bowen .....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	H. S. Mason.....	Carson.....	J. D. Hammond ..	Carson.
New Mexico.....	H. L. Waldo .....	Santa Fe.....	D. J. Miller.....	Santa Fe.
New Brunswick ..	B. R. Stevenson ..	St. Andrews ..	W. F. Bunting.....	St. John.
Nova Scotia.....	William Taylor ..	Halifax .....	Benjamin Curran ..	Halifax.
Ohio.....	C. C. Kelfer .....	Halifax .....	J. D. Caldwell .....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	S. M. Strul .....	Portland .....	F. J. Babcock .....	Salem.
Pennsylvania ..	S. B. Dick .....	Philadelphia ..	M. Nisbet .....	Philadelphia.
Pr. Ed. Island ..	John Yeo.....	Port Hill .....	G. W. Wakeford ..	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	J. H. Graham.....	Richmond .....	J. H. Isaacson .....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Thomas Vincent ..	Westerly .....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina ..	James F. Izlar .....	Orangeburg .....	C. Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John F. Iron.....	Paris .....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	J. H. McLeary .....	Houston .....	J. Masterson.....	Houston.
Utah.....	P. H. Emerson .....	Ogden .....	C. Diehl .....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Luther C. Butler ..	Essex.....	W. H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	Reuben M. Page ..	Abingdon .....	W. B. Isaacs .....	Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	Emmons E. Chapin	Columbus .....	John W. Woodruff ..	Milwaukee.
Wash. Territory ..	Ralph Guichard ..	Walla Walla ..	Thomas M. Reed ..	Olympia.
West Virginia ..	John H. Riley .....	Ripley .....	O. S. Long .....	Wheeling.
Wyoming.....	Frank M. Foote ..	Evanston .....	R. T. Hillard .....	Evanston.
New South Wales	J. S. Parnell .....	Sydney .....	H. G. Rowell.....	Sydney.